



465 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
P.O. Box 970  
Holbrook, AZ 86025

#### OUR MISSION

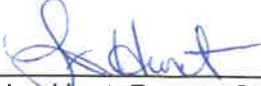
*City of Holbrook Government exists to provide ethical and responsible local government.*

#### AGENDA

Regular City Council Meeting  
6:00 p.m. January 14, 2021

1. CALL TO ORDER:
2. ROLL CALL:
3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE/INVOCATION:
4. CONSENT AGENDA:
  - a. December 10, 2020 meeting minutes. Tab 1
5. CALL TO THE PUBLIC FOR AGENDA ITEMS:  
\*A five-minute time limit per individual is available at this time for Agenda items.
6. NEW BUSINESS:
  - a. Public Hearing: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Isabel Rollins. Tab 2
  - b. Public Hearing: The 2012-2014 amendments to the tax code of the City of Holbrook.
  - c. Resolution 21-01: A resolution declaring that "The 2012-2014 amendments to the tax code of the City of Holbrook" is a public record. Tab 3
  - d. Ordinance 21-01 - 1<sup>st</sup> reading: An ordinance adopting "The 2012-2014 amendments to the tax code of the City of Holbrook" by reference; establishing effective dates; providing for severability and providing penalties for violations. Tab 4
  - e. Resolution 21-02: A resolution regarding an Implementation Agreement Between Navajo County and the City of Holbrook concerning One Arizona Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding. Tab 5
7. CALL TO THE PUBLIC FOR NON-AGENDA ITEMS:  
\*A three-minute time limit per individual is available at this time for non-agenda items.
8. SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS:  
Mayor:  
Council Members:  
City Manager:
9. SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN PETITION FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA:  
\*\*Requests to have an item discussed on the Agenda.
10. ADJOURNMENT

Posted the 7<sup>th</sup> day of January 2021.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa Hunt, Deputy City Clerk

\*Individuals must submit a "Request to Address City Council" form to the City Clerk prior to the start of the meeting.

Anyone may address the City Council on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Council. City Council may not discuss items that are not specifically identified on the agenda. Therefore, pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.01 (H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing City staff to study the matter, responding to any criticism, or scheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date. Items on the agenda will not be heard or discussed in Call to the Public. Video or audio tapes or other overhead visual aids are not allowed during these public appearances. All speakers should begin their remarks by stating their name and address for the record.

\*\*Requests to have an item discussed on a future agenda should be presented on the "Request and Petition of citizens to City of Holbrook Council" form during the Submission of Written Petition for Items Not on the Agenda to the Council at a regular meeting. Once this form is submitted, the Council will consider the petition and a response will be given within 31 days per the Holbrook City Charter Article II, Section 2.18.

Members of the public shall refrain from making personal, impertinent or slanderous remarks and from becoming boisterous. Unauthorized remarks from the audience, clapping, stomping of feet, yelling or any similar demonstrations are also prohibited. Violations of these rules may result in removal from the meeting. Individual members of the public body may respond to criticism made by those who have addressed the public body.

Pursuant to ARS 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the Holbrook City Council, and to the General public that a meeting, which is open to the public, will be held on above-mentioned date, in the City Council Chambers, at 465 First Avenue, Holbrook, Arizona. Members of the City Council may choose to participate in this meeting telephonically. The City Council may adjourn into executive session, which will not be open to the public, to discuss certain matters in accordance with ARS 38-431.03. Electronic versions of this agenda can be found at [www.ci.holbrook.az.us](http://www.ci.holbrook.az.us).

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING  
OF THE HOLBROOK CITY COUNCIL HELD ON  
December 10, 2020

CALL TO ORDER: Mayor Young called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL: Mayor Merrill Young, Councilmembers Tim Dixon, Mark Jackson, Earl Kester, and Mike Nilsson appeared in Council Chambers. Vice Mayor Francie Payne and Councilmember Adam Marsh participated via conference call.

CITY STAFF: City Manager Ted Soltis, Chief of Police Nathan Christensen and Deputy City Clerk Lisa Hunt.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE/INVOCATION: The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Chief Christensen. The Invocation was given by Kip Myers from Bread of Life Mission.

CONSENT AGENDA:

November 12, 2020 meeting minutes

MOTION: Councilmember Jackson

SECONDED: Councilmember Kester

MOTION CARRIED

CALL TO THE AUDIENCE FOR ITEMS ON THE AGENDA: None.

NEW BUSINESS:

- a. Appoint Krista Wilkinson to fill the balance of Evelyn Marez's term as City Magistrate.

MOTION: Councilmember Nilsson

SECONDED: Councilmember Jackson

MOTION CARRIED

- b. Police Department Annual Report- Nathan Christensen: Chief Christensen reported on the calls that were handled by the Holbrook Police Department during the year of 2020. Councilmember Dixon asked the Chief questions about graffiti and the other Councilmembers said "Thank You" to the Holbrook Police Department for their hard work.

CALL TO THE PUBLIC FOR NON-AGENDA ITEMS: None

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS-MAYOR:

Mayor Young congratulated Evelyn Marez on her retirement. He also addressed several questions that he had received regarding the Super 8 Motel in Holbrook. He stated that the Navajo Nation contracted with PAE and that PAE contracted with Super 8 Motel in Holbrook. They will be using the entire motel and have medical personnel and security on the premises. He encouraged people to call him or to call Dr. Jill Jim if they have any questions about the contract.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS-COUNCILMEMBERS:

\*Councilmember Jackson wished Evelyn Marez a happy retirement. He also wished the community a Happy Holiday and encouraged everyone to take care of and to watch out for each other.

\*Councilmember Marsh shared that he had visited City Hall to find out more about the issues with the streaming services during the City Council Meetings. He thanked Pat Nichols, Ted Soltis and Lisa Hunt for jumping through hoops to try to make things work.

\*Vice Mayor Payne shared that she has been staying home and that she misses everyone. She is patiently waiting for the COVID vaccine to roll out. She shared that the COVID numbers have doubled over the last month and encouraged everyone to protect yourself, your loved ones and the community. Councilmember Payne encouraged everyone to be more giving for the holidays and to help others. She also congratulated Evelyn Marez on her retirement.

\*Councilmember Kester also wished Evelyn Marez a good retirement and said Happy Holidays.

\*Councilmember Nilsson thanked Mayor Young for explaining the contract between the Navajo Nation, PAE and Super 8 Motel. He also thanked the Chamber of Commerce for being innovative and having Santa in the window for

the children to see. Councilmember Nilsson shared that Holbrook's Emergency Food Bank is wanting to help families in need.

\*Councilmember Dixon shared quotes from a radio show on December 8, 2020 addressing the way that COVID is being handled. He also quoted many more experts including some from the Constitution. He stated that COVID will never go away and that it is our reactions to it that will determine who we are. Councilmember Dixon stated that the government cannot take away our rights. He shared several websites that community members can reference.

#### SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS-CITY MANAGER:

\*Mr. Soltis stated that the City of Holbrook is losing a long-time employee-Stacy; her last day will be January 8<sup>th</sup>. We will miss her. We wish her the best in her retirement years; The City will not be filling her position. Her duties will be redistributed between current staff. This also means that City Hall will no longer be opened on Fridays. He shared that some time ago the City went to a four-day work week, except for Stacy who worked on Fridays. Her salary will go towards paying down the police department retirement debt.

\*After several internal expansions, the Medical Marijuana facility here in Holbrook, has plans to expand their grow operations outside. Staff will ensure that applicable state regulations are followed in the expansion.

\*A Medical Marijuana Dispensary will soon reopen at the Pow Wow. As with the Medical Marijuana facility, staff will ensure that applicable state regulations are followed.

\*The former Star Inn has a new owner who acquired the property through back taxes. The City is working with him to get the property cleaned-up.

\*The City is in the process of repairing the trash compactor. Presently the City does not have sufficient revenues in the Sanitation Fund for a new unit at a cost of \$36,000. The electrical components have been updated. The hydraulic rams will be rebuilt locally for around \$2,000. To have them rebuilt by a company out of Phoenix, it would have cost \$14,000. Well done on staff's part for locating a local repair shop.

\*The water and wastewater rates will be increasing January 1<sup>st</sup> by the CPI (Consumer Price Index). This year the CPI is 2.1% for the set time period. That works out to a 14-cent increase for residential water and a 26-cent increase for wastewater. The per unit residential rates will increase by 4 cents.

#### SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN PETITION FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA: None

#### ADJOURNMENT:

MOTION: Councilmember Kester

SECONDED: Councilmember Dixon

MOTION CARRIED

Meeting adjourned at 6:42 p.m.

I hereby certify that the forgoing minutes are a true and correct copy of the minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Holbrook City Council held on December 10, 2020. I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held and that a quorum was present.

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Lisa Hunt, Deputy Clerk

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of January 2021.

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J. Merrill Young, Mayor

**City of Holbrook**  
**Public Hearing Regarding Use of CDBG Funds**

The City of Holbrook is expected to receive approximately \$269,817 in FY2021 federal CDBG funds from the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) Regional Account (RA). CDBG funds must be used to benefit low-income persons and areas, alleviate slum and blight or address urgent need. A public hearing will be held at 6:00 p.m. on January 14<sup>th</sup> at City Hall, 465 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, Holbrook to gather citizen input on the use of the CDBG funds. Examples of possible uses include the following:

- 1) Public infrastructure (e.g., water, wastewater, street improvements);
- 2) Community facilities (e.g., parks, health clinics, libraries, senior or youth centers);
- 3) Housing (e.g., owner-occupied or multi-family rehab, utility connections on private property, new housing constructed by a non-profit);
- 4) Public services (e.g., paying the salary of an additional staff person to expand a Head Start program, purchasing a van to transport persons with disabilities, equipment and rent to start a new job training program).

For more information about the hearing, grievances, or the CDBG program; or to receive assistance in formulating prospective project ideas for presentation at the hearing contact the following:

Lisa Hunt, Deputy City Clerk  
City of Holbrook  
465 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
Telephone: 928-524-6225  
Fax: 928-524-2159  
State Relay TTY: 1-800-347-1695

Persons with disabilities who require special accommodations may contact Lisa Hunt at the above location at least 48 hours before the hearing.

**Publish on December 23, 2020**

**RESOLUTION 21-01**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK, NAVAJO COUNTY, ARIZONA, DECLARING THAT "THE 2012-2014 AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX CODE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK" IS A PUBLIC RECORD**

**WHEREAS**, the Municipal Tax Code Commission has made changes to the Model Tax Code; and

**WHEREAS**, this necessitates the adoption of the changes entitled "The 2012-2014 Amendments to the Tax Code of the City of Holbrook."

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF CITY OF HOLBROOK, ARIZONA:**

**Section 1:** The document entitled "The 2012-2014 Amendments to the Tax Code of the City of Holbrook," are hereby declared a public record.

**Section 2:** Three copies will be available on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

**Section 3:** The Mayor is authorized to execute this Resolution.

**Section 4:** The City Manager is authorized to take all necessary action to carry out the terms of the resolution.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK, ARIZONA**, this 14<sup>th</sup> day of January 2021.

**APPROVED/EXECUTED:**

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Merrill Young, Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bradley A. Burns, City Attorney

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa Hunt, Deputy City Clerk

**ORDINANCE NO. 21-01**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, ADOPTING "THE 2012-2014 AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX CODE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK" BY REFERENCE; ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE DATES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.**

**WHEREAS**, the Municipal Tax Code Commission has made changes to the Model Tax Code; and

**WHEREAS**, this necessitates the adoption of the changes entitled "The 2012-2014 Amendments to the Tax Code of the City of Holbrook."

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK:**

**SECTION 1:** That a certain document known as "The 2012-2014 Amendments to the Tax Code of the City of Holbrook", three copies of which are on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Holbrook, Arizona, which document was made a public record by Resolution 21-01 of the City of Holbrook, Arizona, is hereby referred to, adopted and made a part hereof as if fully set out in this ordinance.

**SECTION 2:** Any person found guilty of violating any provision of these amendments to the Tax Code shall be guilty of a class one misdemeanor. Each day that a violation continues shall be a separate offense punishable as herein above described.

**SECTION 3:** If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this ordinance or any part of these amendments to the Tax Code adopted herein by reference is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

**SECTION 4:** The provisions of this ordinance conforms the City of Holbrook code to the Model City Tax Code, which is controlling. The provisions of each section are effective as stated in each section and are as provided by the Municipal Tax Code Commission upon approval of the stated change to the Model City Tax Code. Provisions subject to a retroactive effective date at the time of approval by the Municipal Tax Code Commission favor taxpayers by reducing an imposition of the tax or increasing an allowable deduction, exemption, or exclusion. Provisions that increase the imposition of the tax or decrease the application of a deduction, exemption, or exclusion had a prospective effective date at the time of approval by the Municipal Tax Code Commission. Provisions creating a new Option state the first effective date the new Option is available for selection. Provisions eliminating an existing Option state the last effective date of the eliminated Option.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK, ARIZONA**, this 28<sup>th</sup> day of January 2021.

**APPROVED/EXECUTED:**

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Merrill Young, Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bradley A. Burns, City Attorney

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa Hunt, Deputy City Clerk

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO MODEL CITY TAX CODE

The attached Ordinance and Resolution incorporate into the local tax code all of the Model City Tax Code changes approved by the Municipal Tax Code Commission from 2012 through 2014, as described below by Resolution Section number.

### **Section 1**

Section 100 adds language to the existing definitions of "Business" and "Prosthetic". This change excludes the sale of electricity generated by consumer equipment from the definition of "Business". Adding this exclusion means persons that make such sales (e.g. residential solar energy sales) are not deemed to be in the business of providing Utilities, and thus are not required to have a Privilege Tax License to make such sales. The additional language that adds Orthodontics to the definition of "Prosthetic" is a change intended to conform the Code to State statute. These changes are effective retroactively from and after January 1, 2007 for "Business," and October 1, 2007 for "Prosthetic."

### **Section 2**

Section 120 is repealed, eliminating the definition of "Food for Home Consumption." The elements of this definition are incorporated in new Section 462, creating a separate "Food for Home Consumption" tax classification apart from the Retail classification. This section is effective from and after July 1, 2013.

### **Section 3**

Section 200 is amended to add conforming language under the determination of gross income that is related to nuclear fuel sales as found in State statute. This section is effective from and after July 1, 2013.

### **Section 4**

This section repeals and replaces all of Article III – Licensing and Recordkeeping. This is a critical step in TPT Simplification that has the effect of making licensing as uniform as possible across all cities and towns. Note that this section completely replaces the entirety of Article III in every city and town's tax code. This change also eliminates all Regulations numbered in the 300's, as well as eliminating all Green Sheet items related to tax licensing. This section also eliminates the use of the tax license as a means to regulate business for any purpose other than tax collection. From now on, all licensing and enforcement of a regulatory nature such as zoning, use permits, special events, inspections, etc., must be accomplished by a separate business license. This section is effective from and after January 1, 2015.

### **Section 5**

Section 422 is amended to remove an obsolete code reference related to Jet Fuel Sales. This section is effective retroactively from and after September 21, 2006.

### **Section 6**

Section 425 is amended to add an exemption from tax on Job Printing for sales of postage and freight in conformity with State statute. This element is effective retroactively from and after September 21, 2006. Also, Local Option #MM is eliminated effective July 1, 2012, also in conformity with State statute.

### **Section 7**

Section 445 is amended to adopt the final version of a new exemption for Real Property Leases between Affiliated Entities. This section is effective retroactively from and after July 1, 2013.

### **Section 8**

Section 450 is amended to conform to the new State exemption and city preemption that makes the leasing of certified ignition interlock devices required under DUI laws exempt from tax under Tangible Personal Property Rental. This section is effective retroactively from and after September 1, 2004.



## SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO MODEL CITY TAX CODE

### **Section 9**

Section 460 is amended in conformity with a new clarifying State exemption and matching city preemption that makes the retail sale of gift cards and other cash equivalents exempt from the tax under the Retail classification. This section is effective retroactively from and after October 1, 2007.

### **Section 10**

Section 462, Retail Sales: Food for Home Consumption is added to the standard Model Code language. This section incorporates all of the definitions and Regulations related to grocery sales that were previously included only in those communities that selected Model Option #2. With this change and standardization, Model Option #2 is eliminated from the Code. Cities and towns are now free to set a distinct tax rate for grocery sales, which can be higher, lower, or zero, as the community sees fit. This section is effective from and after July 1, 2013.

### **Section 11**

Section 465, Retail Sales: Exemptions has undergone significant changes, largely in name of conformity with State statute. A major goal of TPT Simplification was making conforming changes to the Retail classification of the MCTC that aligned with State statute wherever possible, with the intention of preparing for passage of the Marketplace Fairness Act. On the State tax side, the only change enacted was elimination of an exemption for in-store sales to non-residents that are shipped out of State (excluding vehicles). On the municipal side, this movement resulted in the elimination of Model Option #2, related to food for home consumption creating a separate classification; eliminating Local Option #AA, allowing tax exempt employee drinks and meals; and adding charter schools to the list that qualify for a food sale exemption. Also, wholly new conforming exemptions were adopted, including one for the sale of “renewable energy credits”; sale of periodicals to encourage tourism; sale of paper machine clothing to a paper manufacturer; sales of overhead materials used in performing government contracts; and the sale of fuels and sale of equipment to qualified environmental technology manufacturers. All of these changes are effective July 1, 2013, with the exception of the sale of “renewable energy credits” which is effective retroactively from and after January 1, 2007.

### **Section 12**

Changes to this section include adding in a specific exemption from the Utilities classification for sales of excess energy produced by a consumer’s photovoltaic system to a utility distributor, along with language that removes the sale of renewable energy credits (REC) from the Utilities classification. This provides the exemption under the Utilities classification to clarify that when the meter spins backward, the taxable measure is the net charge to the consumer, and that REC sales are not part of the gross receipts under Utilities. This section shall be effective from and after January 1, 2007.

### **Section 13**

Section 485 is added to the standard Code language, creating a new classification that imposes tax on Wastewater Removal Services. This section was formerly a Green Page in several cities. This conversion to standard Code language is part of the ongoing effort to eliminate the Green Pages by either eliminating or adopting exception items. This section shall be effective from and after July 1, 2013. Fountain Hills has chosen to maintain its previous exemption in this area through the application of a zero percent tax rate for this classification.

### **Section 14**

Section 570 is amended to grant the Tax Collector greater latitude in allowing extensions to taxpayers that are making a good faith effort to produce additional information during the audit protest process. Previously the Code technically allowed only one 45-day extension to taxpayers protesting audit results, so actual practice resulted in many “unofficial” extensions. This change allows the Tax Collector to grant additional extension at their discretion. This section is deemed effective from and after July 1, 2008.



## SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO MODEL CITY TAX CODE

### **Section 15**

Section 660, Use Tax: Exemptions has undergone significant changes which mirror the changes to the Retail Exemptions noted above in Code Section 465. Again, these are being done in the name of conformity with State statute. This movement resulted in the elimination of the food for home consumption exemption; adding an exemption for employee drinks and meals; and adding charter schools to the list that qualify for a food exemption. Also, wholly new conforming exemptions were adopted, including one for the purchase of “Renewable Energy Credits” or RECs; periodicals to encourage tourism; paper machine clothing to a paper manufacturer; overhead materials used in performing government contracts; and the purchase of fuels and sale of equipment to qualified environmental technology manufacturers. All of these changes are effective July 1, 2013, with the exception of “Renewable Energy Credits” which is effective retroactively from and after January 1, 2007.

### **Section 16**

This section repeals Regulation 120.1 related to the definition of Food for Home Consumption, which has been incorporated in the text of new Section 462 noted above. This section shall be effective from and after July 1, 2013.

### **Section 17**

This section amends Regulation 270.1, adding the provision of wastewater removal services to the list of activities that are considered proprietary and therefore taxable when engaged in by a city or town. This section shall be effective from and after July 1, 2013.

### **Section 18**

This section amends Regulation 460.1, adding the distinction from Retail for activities that fall under the two new classifications: Food for Home Consumption in Section 462, and Wastewater Removal Services in Section 485. This means that an exchange of tangible personal property that occurs under the activity described in Sections 462 or 485, is specifically NOT considered a Retail transaction. This section shall be effective from and after July 1, 2013.

**2012-2014 AMENDMENTS TO THE  
TAX CODE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK**

**Section I. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-100 is amended as follows, with an effective date of January 1, 2007.**

**Sec. 2-3-100. General definitions.**

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions apply:

"Assembler" means a person who unites or combines products, wares, or articles of manufacture so as to produce a change in form or substance of such items without changing or altering component parts.

"Broker" means any person engaged or continuing in business who acts for another for a consideration in the conduct of a business activity taxable under this Chapter, and who receives for his principal all or part of the gross income from the taxable activity.

"Business" ~~means~~ **INCLUDES** all activities or acts, personal or corporate, engaged in ~~and~~ **OR** caused to be engaged in with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct**LY** or indirect**LY**, but **DOES** not **INCLUDE EITHER:** casual activities or sales; **OR THE TRANSFER OF ELECTRICITY FROM A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC GENERATION SYSTEM TO AN ELECTRIC UTILITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.**

"Business Day" means any day of the week when the Tax Collector's office is open for the public to conduct the Tax Collector's business.

"Casual Activity or Sale" means a transaction of an isolated nature made by a person who neither represents himself to be nor is engaged in a business subject to a tax imposed by this Chapter. However, no sale, rental, license for use, or lease transaction concerning real property, nor any activity entered into by a business taxable by this Chapter shall be treated, or be exempt, as casual. This definition shall include sales of used capital assets, provided that the volume and frequency of such sales do not indicate that the seller regularly engages in selling such property.

"Combined Taxes" means the sum of all applicable Arizona Transaction Privilege and Use Taxes; all applicable transportation taxes imposed upon gross income by this County as authorized by Article III, Chapter 6, Title 42, Arizona Revised Statutes; and all applicable taxes imposed by this Chapter.

"Commercial Property" is any real property, or portion of such property, used for any purpose other than lodging or lodging space, including structures built for lodging but used otherwise, such as model homes, apartments used as offices, etc.

"Communications Channel" means any line, wire, cable, microwave, radio signal, light beam, telephone, telegraph, or any other electromagnetic means of moving a message.

"Construction Contracting" refers to the activity of a construction contractor.

"Construction Contractor" means a person who undertakes to or offers to undertake to, or purports to have the capacity to undertake to, or submits a bid to, or does himself or by or through others, construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, improve, move, wreck, or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure, project, development, or improvement to real property, or to do any part thereof. "Construction contractor" includes subcontractors, specialty contractors, prime contractors, and any person receiving consideration for the general supervision and/or coordination of such a construction

**2012-2014 AMENDMENTS TO THE  
TAX CODE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK**

project except for remediation contracting. This definition shall govern without regard to whether or not the construction contractor is acting in fulfillment of a contract.

"Delivery (of Notice) by the Tax Collector" means "receipt (of notice) by the taxpayer".

"Delivery, Installation, or Other Direct Customer Services" means services or labor, excluding repair labor, provided by a taxpayer to or for his customer at the time of transfer of tangible personal property; provided further that the charge for such labor or service is separately billed to the customer and maintained separately in the taxpayer's books and records.

"Engaging", when used with reference to engaging or continuing in business, includes the exercise of corporate or franchise powers.

"Equivalent Excise Tax" means either:

- (1) a Privilege or Use Tax levied by another Arizona municipality upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such Arizona municipality directly or to the vendor; or
- (2) an excise tax levied by a political subdivision of a state other than Arizona upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such jurisdiction directly or to the vendor; or
- (3) an excise tax levied by a Native American Government organized under the laws of the Federal Government upon the transaction in question and paid either to such jurisdiction directly or to the vendor.

"Federal Government" means the United States Government, its departments and agencies; but not including national banks or federally chartered or insured banks, savings and loan institutions, or credit unions.

"Food" means any items intended for human consumption as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue, State of Arizona, pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5106. Under no circumstances shall "food" include alcoholic beverages or tobacco, or food items purchased for use in conversion to any form of alcohol by distillation, fermentation, brewing, or other process. Under no circumstances shall "food" include an edible product, beverage, or ingredient infused, mixed, or in any way combined with medical marijuana or an active ingredient of medical marijuana.

"Hotel" means any public or private hotel, inn, hostelry, tourist home, house, motel, rooming house, apartment house, trailer, or other lodging place within the City offering lodging, wherein the owner thereof, for compensation, furnishes lodging to any transient, except foster homes, rest homes, sheltered care homes, nursing homes, or primary health care facilities.

"Jet Fuel" means jet fuel as defined in A.R.S. Section 42-5351.

"Job Printing" means the activity of copying or reproducing an article by any means, process, or method. "Job printing" includes engraving of printing plates, embossing, copying, micrographics, and photo reproduction.

"Lessee" includes the equivalent person in a rental or licensing agreement for all purposes of this Chapter.

"Lessor" includes the equivalent person in a rental or licensing agreement for all purposes of this Chapter.

**2012-2014 AMENDMENTS TO THE  
TAX CODE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK**

"Licensing (for Use)" means any agreement between the user ("licensee") and the owner or the owner's agent ("licensor") for the use of the licensor's property whereby the licensor receives consideration, where such agreement does not qualify as a "sale" or "lease" or "rental" agreement.

"Lodging (Lodging Space)" means any room or apartment in a hotel or any other provider of rooms, trailer spaces, or other residential dwelling spaces; or the furnishings or services and accommodations accompanying the use and possession of said dwelling space, including storage or parking space for the property of said tenant.

"Manufactured Buildings" means a manufactured home, mobile home or factory-built building, as defined in A.R.S. Section 41-2142.

"Manufacturer" means a person engaged or continuing in the business of fabricating, producing, or manufacturing products, wares, or articles for use from other forms of tangible personal property, imparting to such new forms, qualities, properties, and combinations.

"Medical marijuana" means "marijuana" used for a "medical use" as those terms are defined in A.R.S. Section 36-2801.

"Mining and Metallurgical Supplies" means all tangible personal property acquired by persons engaged in activities defined in Section 2-3-432 for such use. This definition shall not include:

- (1) janitorial equipment and supplies.
- (2) office equipment, office furniture, and office supplies.
- (3) motor vehicles licensed for use upon the highways of the State.

"Modifier" means a person who reworks, changes, or adds to products, wares, or articles of manufacture.

"Nonprofit Entity" means any entity organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, or operated by the Federal Government, the State, or any political subdivision of the State.

"Occupancy (of Real Property)" means any occupancy or use, or any right to occupy or use, real property including any improvements, rights, or interests in such property.

"Out-of-City Sale" means the sale of tangible personal property and job printing if all of the following occur:

- (1) transference of title and possession occur without the City; and
- (2) the stock from which such personal property was taken was not within the corporate limits of the City; and
- (3) the order is received at a permanent business location of the seller located outside the City which location is used for the substantial and regular conduct of such business sales activity. In no event shall the place of business of the buyer be determinative of the situs of the receipt of the order.

For the purpose of this definition it does not matter that all other indicia of business occur within the City, including, but not limited to, accounting, invoicing, payments, centralized purchasing, and supply to out-of-City storehouses and out-of-City retail branch outlets from a primary storehouse within the City.

**2012-2014 AMENDMENTS TO THE  
TAX CODE OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK**

"Out-of-State Sale" means the sale of tangible personal property and job printing if all of the following occur:

- (1) the order is placed from without the State of Arizona; and
- (2) the property is delivered to the buyer at a location outside the State; and
- (3) the property is purchased for use outside the State.

"Owner-Builder" means an owner or lessor of real property who, by himself or by or through others, constructs or has constructed or reconstructs or has reconstructed any improvement to real property.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, broker, the Federal Government, this State, or any political subdivision or agency of this State. For the purposes of this Chapter, a person shall be considered a distinct and separate person from any general or limited partnership or joint venture or other association with which such person is affiliated. A subsidiary corporation shall be considered a separate person from its parent corporation for purposes of taxation of transactions with its parent corporation.

"Prosthetic" means any of the following tangible personal property if such items are prescribed or recommended by a licensed podiatrist, chiropractor, dentist, physician or surgeon, naturopath, optometrist, osteopathic physician or surgeon, psychologist, hearing aid dispenser, physician assistant, nurse practitioner or veterinarian:

- (1) any man-made device for support or replacement of a part of the body, or to increase acuity of one of the senses. Such items include: prescription eyeglasses; contact lenses; hearing aids; artificial limbs or teeth; neck, back, arm, leg, or similar braces.
- (2) insulin, insulin syringes, and glucose test strips sold with or without a prescription.
- (3) hospital beds, crutches, wheelchairs, similar home health aids, or corrective shoes.
- (4) drugs or medicine, including oxygen.
- (5) equipment used to generate, monitor, or provide health support systems, such as respiratory equipment, oxygen concentrator, and dialysis machine.
- (6) durable medical equipment which has a federal health care financing administration common procedure code, is designated reimbursable by Medicare, can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, is generally not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury and is appropriate for use in the home.
- ~~(7)~~ ORTHODONTIC DEVICES DISPENSED BY A DENTAL PROFESSIONAL WHO IS LICENSED UNDER TITLE 32, CHAPTER 11 TO A PATIENT AS PART OF THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY.
- ~~(7)~~(8) Under no circumstances shall "prosthetic" include medical marijuana regardless of whether it is sold or dispensed pursuant to a prescription, recommendation, or written certification by any authorized person.

"Qualifying Community Health Center"

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- (1) means an entity that is recognized as nonprofit under 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, that is a community-based, primary care clinic that has a community-based board of directors and that is either:
  - (A) the sole provider of primary care in the community.
  - (B) a nonhospital affiliated clinic that is located in a federally designated medically underserved area in this State.
- (2) includes clinics that are being constructed as qualifying community health centers.

"Qualifying Health Care Organization" means an entity that is recognized as nonprofit under Section 501(c) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that uses, saves or invests at least eighty percent (80%) of all monies that it receives from all sources each year only for health and medical related educational and charitable services, as documented by annual financial audits prepared by an independent certified public accountant, performed according to Generally Accepted Accounting Standards (GAAS) and filed annually with the Arizona Department of Revenue. Monies that are used, saved or invested to lease, purchase or construct a facility for health and medical related education and charitable services are included in the eighty percent (80%) requirement.

"Qualifying Hospital" means any of the following:

- (1) a licensed hospital which is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.
- (2) a licensed nursing care institution or a licensed residential care institution or a residential care facility operated in conjunction with a licensed nursing care institution or a licensed kidney dialysis center, which provides medical services, nursing services or health related services and is not used or held for profit.
- (3) a hospital, nursing care institution or residential care institution which is operated by the Federal Government, this State or a political subdivision of this State.
- (4) a facility that is under construction and that on completion will be a facility under subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this paragraph.

"Receipt (of Notice) by the Taxpayer" means the earlier of actual receipt or the first attempted delivery by certified United States mail to the taxpayer's address of record with the Tax Collector.

"Remediation" means those actions that are reasonable, necessary, cost-effective and technically feasible in the event of the release or threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment such that the waters of the State are or may be affected, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess and evaluate such release or threat of release, actions of remediation, removal or disposal of hazardous substances or taking such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the waters of the State which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that will or may affect the waters of the State. Remediation activities include the use of biostimulation with indigenous microbes and bioaugmentation using microbes that are nonpathogenic, nonopportunistic and that are naturally occurring. Remediation activities may include community information and participation costs and providing an alternative drinking water supply.



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"Rental Equipment" means tangible personal property sold, rented, leased, or licensed to customers to the extent that the item is actually used by the customer for rental, lease, or license to others; provided that:

- (1) the vendee is regularly engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or licensing such property for a consideration; and
- (2) the item so claimed as "rental equipment" is not used by the person claiming the exemption for any purpose other than rental, lease, or license for compensation, to an extent greater than fifteen percent (15%) of its actual use.

"Rental Supply" means an expendable or nonexpendable repair or replacement part sold to become part of "rental equipment", provided that:

- (1) the documentation relating to each purchased item so claimed specifically itemizes to the vendor the actual item of "rental equipment" to which the purchased item is intended to be attached as a repair or replacement part; and
- (2) the vendee is regularly engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or licensing such property for a consideration; and
- (3) the item so claimed as "rental equipment" is not used by the person claiming the exemption for any purpose other than rental, lease, or license for compensation, to an extent greater than fifteen percent (15%) of its actual use.

"Repairer" means a person who restores or renews products, wares, or articles of manufacture.

"Resides within the City" means in cases other than individuals, whose legal addresses are determinative of residence, the engaging, continuing, or conducting of regular business activity within the City.

"Restaurant" means any business activity where articles of food, drink, or condiment are customarily prepared or served to patrons for consumption on or off the premises, also including bars, cocktail lounges, the dining rooms of hotels, and all caterers. For the purposes of this Chapter, a "fast food" business, which includes street vendors and mobile vendors selling in public areas or at entertainment or sports or similar events, who prepares or sells food or drink for consumption on or off the premises is considered a "restaurant", and not a "retailer".

"Retail Sale (Sale at Retail)" means the sale of tangible personal property, except the sale of tangible personal property to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.

"Retailer" means any person engaged or continuing in the business of sales of tangible personal property at retail.

"Sale" means any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, including consignment transactions and auctions, of property for a consideration. "Sale" includes any transaction whereby the possession of such property is transferred but the seller retains the title as security for the payment of the price. "Sale" also includes the fabrication of tangible personal property for consumers who, in whole or in part, furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in such fabrication work.

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"Solar Daylighting" means a device that is specifically designed to capture and redirect the visible portion of the solar beam, while controlling the infrared portion, for use in illuminating interior building spaces in lieu of artificial lighting.

"Solar Energy Device" means a system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating, to provide cooling, to produce electrical power, to produce mechanical power, to provide solar daylighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means, including wind generator systems that produce electricity. Solar energy systems may also have the capability of storing solar energy for future use. Passive systems shall clearly be designed as a solar energy device, such as a trombe wall, and not merely as a part of a normal structure, such as a window.

"Speculative Builder" means either:

- (1) an owner-builder who sells or contracts to sell, at any time, improved real property (as provided in Section 2-3-416) consisting of:
  - (A) custom, model, or inventory homes, regardless of the stage of completion of such homes; or
  - (B) improved residential or commercial lots without a structure; or
- (2) an owner-builder who sells or contracts to sell improved real property, other than improved real property specified in subsection (1) above:
  - (A) prior to completion; or
  - (B) before the expiration of twenty-four (24) months after the improvements of the real property sold are substantially complete.

"Substantially Complete" means the construction contracting or reconstruction contracting:

- (1) has passed final inspection or its equivalent; or
- (2) certificate of occupancy or its equivalent has been issued; or
- (3) is ready for immediate occupancy or use.

"Supplier" means any person who rents, leases, licenses, or makes sales of tangible personal property within the City, either directly to the consumer or customer or to wholesalers, jobbers, fabricators, manufacturers, modifiers, assemblers, repairers, or those engaged in the business of providing services which involve the use, sale, rental, lease, or license of tangible personal property.

"Tax Collector" means the City Council or their designee or agent for all purposes under this Chapter.

"Taxpayer" means any person liable for any tax under this Chapter.

"Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer" means the individual designated by the City to perform the duties identified in Sections 2-3-515 and 2-3-516. In cities with a population of fifty thousand (50,000) or more, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall be an employee of the City. In cities with a population of less than fifty thousand (50,000), the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer need not be an employee of the City. Regardless of whether the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer is or is not an employee of the City,

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the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall have substantive knowledge of taxation. The identity of and telephone number for the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer can be obtained from the Tax Collector.

"Telecommunication Service" means any service or activity connected with the transmission or relay of sound, visual image, data, information, images, or material over a communications channel or any combination of communications channels.

"Transient" means any person who either at the person's own expense or at the expense of another obtains lodging space or the use of lodging space on a daily or weekly basis, or on any other basis for less than thirty (30) consecutive days.

"Utility Service" means the producing, providing, or furnishing of electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to consumers or ratepayers.

**Section II. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-120 and Model Option #2 is repealed, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**~~2-3-120. (RESERVED)~~**

**Section III. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-200 is amended as follows, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**Sec. 2-3-200. Determination of gross income: in general.**

- (a) Gross income includes:
- (1) the value proceeding or accruing from the sale of property, the providing of service, or both.
  - (2) the total amount of the sale, lease, license for use, or rental price at the time of such sale, rental, lease, or license.
  - (3) all receipts, cash, credits, barter, exchange, reduction of or forgiveness of indebtedness, and property of every kind or nature derived from a sale, lease, license for use, rental, or other taxable activity.
  - (4) all other receipts whether payment is advanced prior to, contemporaneous with, or deferred in whole or in part subsequent to the activity or transaction.
- (b) Barter, exchange, trade-outs, or similar transactions are includable in gross income at the fair market value of the service rendered or property transferred, whichever is higher, as they represent consideration given for consideration received.

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- (c) No deduction or exclusion is allowed from gross income on account of the cost of the property sold, the time value of money, expense of any kind or nature, losses, materials used, labor or service performed, interest paid, or credits granted.
- (D) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS CHAPTER THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF GROSS INCOME, GROSS RECEIPTS OR GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES FOR NUCLEAR FUEL SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE THE VALUE OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF URANIUM OXIDE USED IN PRODUCING THE FUEL. THE TAX IMPOSED BY THIS CHAPTER MAY BE IMPOSED ONLY ONCE FOR ANY ONE QUANTITY OR BATCH OF NUCLEAR FUEL REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS OR FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH MAY OCCUR WITH RESPECT TO THAT NUCLEAR FUEL.

**Section IV. Model City Tax Code Article III is REPEALED AND REPLACED IN ITS ENTIRETY with the following Sections 2-3-300 through 2-3-380, effective January 1, 2015.**

**Article III - Licensing and Recordkeeping**

**Sec. 2-3-300. Licensing requirements.**

- (a) The following persons shall make application to the Tax Collector for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License and no person shall engage or continue in business or engage in such activities until he shall have such a license:
  - (1) Every person engaging or continuing in business activities within the City upon which a Transaction Privilege Tax is imposed by this Chapter.
  - (2) Every person engaging or continuing in business within the City and storing or using tangible personal property in this municipality upon which a Use Tax is imposed by this Chapter.
  - (3) (Reserved)
- (b) For the purpose of determining whether a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License is required, a person shall be deemed to be "engaging or continuing in business" within the City if:
  - (1) engaging in any activity as a principal or broker, the gross receipts of which may be subject to Transaction Privilege Tax under Article IV of this Chapter, or
  - (2) maintaining within the City directly, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse or other place of business; maintaining within the City directly, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, any real or tangible personal property; or having any agent or other representative operating within the City under the authority of such person, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, irrespective of whether such place of business, property, or agent or other representative is located here permanently or temporarily, or

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- (3) soliciting sales, orders, contracts, leases, and other similar forms of business relationships, within the City from customers, consumers, or users located within the City, by means of salesmen, solicitors, agents, representatives, brokers, and other similar agents or by means of catalogs or other advertising, whether such orders are received or accepted within or without this City.
- (4) A person shall also be deemed to be "engaging or continuing in business" if engaging in any activity subject to Use Tax under Article VI of this Chapter for business purposes. Individuals who acquire items subject to Use Tax for their own personal use or their family's personal use are not required to obtain a license.
- (5) (Reserved)
- (c) A person engaging in more than one activity subject to Transaction Privilege Tax at any one business location is not required to obtain a separate license for each activity, provided that, at the time such person makes application for a license, he shall list on such application each category of activity in which he is engaged.
- (d) The licensee shall inform the Tax Collector of any changes in his business activities, location, or mailing address within thirty (30) days.
- (e) Limitation. The issuance of a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License by the Tax Collector shall in no way be construed as permission to operate a business activity in violation of any other law or regulation to which such activity may be subject.
- (f) Casual activity. For the purposes of this Chapter, individuals engaging in a "casual activity or sale" are not subject to the license requirements imposed under this Article provided that they are only engaged in private sales activities, such as the sale of a personal automobile or garage sale, on no more than three separate occasions during any calendar year.

**Sec. 2-3-310. Licensing: special requirements.**

- (a) Partnerships. Application for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License for a partnership engaging or continuing in business shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of all general partners. Licenses issued to persons engaging in business as partners, limited or general, shall be in the name of the partnership.
- (b) Limited Liability Companies. Application for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License for a Limited Liability Company (LLC) engaging or continuing in business shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of all members and the manager. Licenses issued to persons engaging in business as Limited Liability Companies, shall be in the name of the LLC.
- (c) Corporations. Application for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License for a corporation engaging or continuing in business shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of both the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the corporation. Licenses issued to persons engaging in business as corporations shall be in the name of the corporation.
- (d) Multiple Locations or Multiple Business Names. A person engaging or continuing in one or more businesses at two (2) or more locations or under two (2) or more business names shall procure a

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license for each such location or business name. A "location" is a place of a separate business establishment.

- (e) Real Property Rental, Leasing, and Licensing for Use. In all cases the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be issued only to the owner of the real property regardless of the owner engaging a property manager or other broker to oversee the owner's business activity including filing tax returns on behalf of the owner. Each rental property that can be independently sold or transferred is deemed to be a separate business establishment. Each platted parcel of real property subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter is deemed to be a separate business establishment and requires a separate license, regardless of the number of rental units located on that platted parcel. If one structure is located on multiple parcels in a manner such that ownership of an individual parcel cannot be sold or transferred without requiring alteration to divide the structure, one license shall be required for all affected parcels.

**Sec. 2-3-320. License fees; annual renewal; renewal fees.**

- (a) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of one dollar (\$1.00), except for a license to engage in the business activity of residential or commercial real property rental, leasing, and licensing for use as separately identified in this Section. The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying an annual license renewal fee of zero dollars (\$0.00) for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. Section 42-5005. Such annual renewal fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January.
- (b) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License to engage in the business activity of residential real property rental, leasing, and licensing for use shall be valid only upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of one dollar (\$1.00). The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying an annual license renewal fee of zero dollars (\$0.00) for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. Section 42-5005. Such fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January.
- (c) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License to engage in the business activity of commercial real property rental, leasing, and licensing for use shall be valid only upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of one dollar (\$1.00). The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying an annual license renewal fee of zero dollars (\$0.00) for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. Section 42-5005. Such fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January.

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**Sec. 2-3-330. Licensing; duration; transferability; display; penalties; penalty waiver; relicensing; fees collectible as if taxes.**

- (a) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying the applicable license renewal fee for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. Section 42-5005. Such fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January. Application and payment of the annual fee must be received in the Tax Collector's office to be deemed paid and received.
- (b) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be nontransferable between owners or locations and shall be on display to the public in the licensee's place of business.
- (c) Any person required to be licensed under this Chapter who fails to obtain a license on or before conducting any business activity requiring such license shall be subject to the license fees due for each year in business plus a penalty in the amount of fifty percent (50%) of the applicable fee for each period of time for which such fee would have been imposed, from and after the date on which such activity commenced until paid. This penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Chapter and must be paid prior to the issuance of any license. License fee penalties may be waived by the Tax Collector subject to the same terms as the waiver of tax penalties as provided for in Section 2-3-540.
- (d) Any licensee who fails to renew his license on or before the due date shall be deemed to be operating without a license following such due date, and shall be subject to all penalties imposed under this Chapter against persons required to be licensed and operating without a license. The non-licensed status may be removed by payment of the annual license fee for each year or portion of a year he operated without a license, plus a license fee penalty of fifty percent (50%) of the license fee due for each year. License fee penalties may be waived by the Tax Collector subject to the same terms as the waiver of tax penalties as provided for in Section 2-3-540.
- (e) Any licensee who permits his license to expire through cancellation as provided in Section 2-3-340, by his request for cancellation, by surrender of the license, or by the cessation of the business activity for which the license was issued, and who thereafter applies for a license, shall be granted a new license as a new applicant and shall pay the current license fee imposed under Section 2-3-320.
- (f) Any licensee who needs a copy of his Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License which is still in effect shall be charged the current license fee for each reissuance of a license.
- (g) Any person conducting a business activity subject to licensing without obtaining a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be liable to the City for all applicable fees and penalties and shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 2-3-580 and 2-3-590, to the same extent as if such fees and penalties were taxes and penalties under such Sections.

**Sec. 2-3-340. Licensing; cancellation; revocation.**

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- (a) Cancellation. The Tax Collector may cancel the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License of any licensee as "inactive" if the taxpayer, required to report monthly, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter for a period of six (6) consecutive months; or, if required to report quarterly, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter for two (2) consecutive quarters; or, if required to report annually, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter when such annual report and tax are due to be filed with and remitted to the Tax Collector.
- (b) Revocation. If any licensee fails to pay any tax, interest, penalty, fee, or sum required to be paid under this Chapter, or if such licensee fails to comply with any other provisions of this Chapter, the Tax Collector may revoke the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License of said licensee.
- (c) Notice and Hearing. The Tax Collector shall deliver notice to such licensee of cancellation or revocation of the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License. If the licensee requests a hearing within twenty (20) days of receipt of such notice, he shall be granted a hearing before the Tax Collector.
- (d) After cancellation or revocation of a taxpayer's license, the taxpayer shall not be issued a new license until all reports have been filed; all fees, taxes, interest, and penalties due have been paid; and he is in compliance with all provisions of this Chapter.

**Sec. 2-3-350. Operating without a license.**

It shall be unlawful for any person who is required by this Chapter to obtain a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License to engage in or continue in business without a license. The Tax Collector shall assess any delinquencies in tax, interest, and penalties which may apply against such person upon any transactions subject to the taxes imposed by this Chapter.

**Sec. 2-3-360. Recordkeeping requirements.**

- (a) It shall be the duty of every person subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter to keep and preserve suitable records and such other books and accounts as may be necessary to determine the amount of tax for which he is liable under this Chapter. The books and records must contain, at a minimum, such detail and summary information as may be required by this Article; Or when records are maintained within an electronic data processing (EDP) system, the requirements established by the Arizona Department of Revenue for Privilege Tax filings will be accepted. It shall be the duty of every person to keep and preserve such books and records for a period equal to the applicable limitation period for assessment of tax, and all such books and records shall be open for inspection by the Tax Collector during any business day.
- (b) The Tax Collector may direct, by letter, a specific taxpayer to keep specific other books, records, and documents. Such letter directive shall apply:
  - (1) only for future reporting periods, and
  - (2) only by express determination of the Tax Collector that such specific recordkeeping is necessary due to the inability of the taxing jurisdiction to conduct an adequate examination



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of the past activities of the taxpayer, which inability resulted from inaccurate or inadequate books, records, or documentation maintained by the taxpayer.

**Sec. 2-3-362. Recordkeeping: income.**

The minimum records required for persons having gross income subject to, or exempt or excluded from, tax by this Chapter must show:

- (a) The gross income of the taxpayer attributable to any activity occurring in whole or in part in the City.
- (b) The gross income taxable under this Chapter, divided into categories as stated in the official City tax return.
- (c) The gross income subject to Arizona Transaction Privilege Taxes, divided into categories as stated in the official State tax return.
- (d) The gross income claimed to be exempt, and with respect to each activity or transaction so claimed:
  - (1) If the transaction is claimed to be exempt as a sale for resale or as a sale, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment:
    - (A) The City Privilege License number and State Transaction Privilege Tax License number of the customer (or the equivalent city, if applicable, and state tax numbers of the municipality and state where the customer resides), and
    - (B) The name, business address, and business activity of the customer, and
    - (C) Evidence sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the transaction is believed to be in good faith a purchase for resale, or a purchase, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment, by the vendee in the ordinary and regular course of his business activity, as provided by Regulation.
  - (2) If the transaction is claimed to be exempt for any other reason:
    - (A) The name, business address, and business activity of the customer, and
    - (B) Evidence which would establish the applicability of the exemption to a reasonably prudent businessman acting in good faith. Ordinary business documentation which would reasonably indicate the applicability of an exemption shall be sufficient to relieve the person on whom the tax would otherwise be imposed from liability therein, if he acts in good faith as provided by Regulation.
- (e) With respect to those allowed deductions or exclusions for tax collected or charges for delivery or other direct customer services, where applicable, evidence that the deductible income has been separately stated and shown on the records of the taxpayer and on invoices or receipts provided to the customer. All other deductions, exemptions, and exclusions shall be separately shown and substantiated.

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- (f) With respect to special classes and activities, such other books, records, and documentation as the Tax Collector, by Regulation, shall deem necessary for specific classes of taxpayer by reason of the specialized business activity of any such class.
- (g) In all cases, the books and records of the taxpayer shall indicate both individual transaction amounts and totals for each reporting period for each category of taxable, exempt, and excluded income defined by this Chapter.

**Sec. 2-3-364. Recordkeeping: expenditures.**

The minimum records required for persons having expenditures, costs, purchases and rental or lease or license expenses subject to, or exempt or excluded from, tax by this Chapter are:

- (a) The total price of all goods acquired for use or storage in the City.
- (b) The date of acquisition and the name and business address of the seller or lessor of all goods acquired for use or storage in the City.
- (c) Documentation of taxes, freight, and direct customer service labor separately charged and paid for each purchase, rental, lease, or license.
- (d) The gross price of each acquisition claimed as exempt from tax, and with respect to each transaction so claimed, sufficient evidence to satisfy the Tax Collector that the exemption claimed is applicable.
- (e) As applicable to each taxpayer, documentation sufficient to the Tax Collector, so that he may ascertain:
  - (1) All construction expenditures and all Privilege and Use Taxes claimed paid, relating to owner-builders and speculative builders.
  - (2) Disbursement of collected gratuities and related payroll information required of restaurants.
  - (3) (Reserved)
    - (A) (Reserved)
    - (B) (Reserved)
  - (4) The validity of any claims of proof of exemption.
  - (5) A claimed alternative prior value for reconstruction.
  - (6) All claimed exemptions to the Use Tax imposed by Article VI of this Chapter.
  - (7) (Reserved)
  - (8) Payments of tax to the Arizona Department of Transportation and computations therefor, when a motor-vehicle transporter claims such the exemption.
  - (9) (Reserved)

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- (f) Any additional documentation as the Tax Collector, by Regulation, shall deem necessary for any specific class of taxpayer by reason of the specialized business activity of specific exemptions afforded to that class of taxpayer.
- (g) In all cases, the books and records of the taxpayer shall indicate both individual transaction amounts and totals for each reporting period for each category of taxable, exempt, and excluded expenditures as defined by this Chapter.

**Sec. 2-3-366. Recordkeeping: out-of-City and out-of-State sales.**

- (a) Out-of-City sales. Any person engaging or continuing in a business who claims out-of-City sales shall maintain and keep accounting records or books indicating separately the gross income from the sales of tangible personal property from such out-of-City branches or locations.
- (b) Out-of-State sales. Persons engaged in a business claiming out-of-State sales shall maintain accounting records or books indicating for each out-of-State sale the following documentation:
  - (1) documentation of location of the buyer at the time of order placement; and
  - (2) shipping, delivery, or freight documents showing where the buyer took delivery; and
  - (3) documentation of intended location of use or storage of the tangible personal property sold to such buyer.

**Sec. 2-3-370. Recordkeeping: claim of exclusion, exemption, deduction, or credit; documentation; liability.**

- (a) All deductions, exclusions, exemptions and credits provided in this Chapter are conditional upon adequate proof and documentation of such as may be required under A.R.S. Section 42-5022 or by this Chapter or Regulation.
- (b) Any person who claims and receives an exemption, deduction, exclusion, or credit to which he is not entitled under this Chapter, shall be subject to, liable for, and pay the tax on the transaction as if the vendor subject to the tax had passed the burden of the payment of the tax to the person wrongfully claiming the exemption. A person who wrongfully claimed such exemption shall be treated as if he is delinquent in the payment of the tax and shall be subject to interest and penalties upon such delinquency. However, if the tax is collected from the vendor on such transaction it shall not again be collected from the person claiming the exemption, or if collected from the person claiming the exemption it shall not also be collected from the vendor.

**Sec. 2-3-372. Proof of exemption: sale for resale; sale, rental, lease, or license of rental equipment.**

A claim of purchase for resale or of purchase, rental, lease, or license for rent, lease, or license is valid only if the evidence is sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the particular item is being acquired for resale or for rental, lease, or license in the ordinary course of business. The fact that the acquiring person possesses a Privilege License number and makes a verbal claim of "sale for resale or lease" or "lease for re-lease" does not meet this burden and is insufficient to justify an exemption. The "reasonable

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evidence" must be evidence which exists objectively, and not merely in the mind of the vendor, that the property being acquired is normally sold, rented, leased, or licensed by the acquiring person in the ordinary course of business. Failure to obtain such reasonable evidence at the time of the transaction will be a basis for disallowance of any claimed deduction on returns filed for such transactions.

**Sec. 2-3-380. Inadequate or unsuitable records.**

In the event the records provided by the taxpayer are considered by the Tax Collector to be inadequate or unsuitable to determine the amount of the tax for which such taxpayer is liable under the provisions of this Chapter, it is the responsibility of the taxpayer either:

- (a) to provide such other records required by this Chapter or Regulation; or
- (b) to correct or to reconstruct his records, to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector.

**This change also eliminates the following Regulations, effective January 1, 2015:**

~~Regulation 2-3-300.1. Who must apply for a license.~~

~~Regulation 2-3-300.2. (Reserved)~~

~~Regulation 2-3-310.1. (Reserved)~~

~~Regulation 2-3-310.2. (Reserved)~~

~~Regulation 2-3-310.3. (Reserved)~~

~~Regulation 2-3-350.1. Recordkeeping: income.~~

~~Regulation 2-3-350.2. Recordkeeping: expenditures.~~

~~Regulation 2-3-350.3. Recordkeeping: out of City and out of State sales.~~

~~Regulation 2-3-360.1. Proof of exemption: sale for resale; sale, rental, lease or license of rental equipment.~~

~~Regulation 2-3-360.2. Proof of exemption: exemption certificate.~~

**Section V. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-422, Local Option #LL is amended as follows to correct an obsolete reference, with an effective date of July 20, 2011.**

~~Sec. 2-3-422. (Reserved)~~

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**Section VI. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-425 is amended as follows to eliminate Local Option #MM, which will no longer be used by any city or town, effective July 1, 2012. New subsection (7) is added with an effective date of September 21, 2006.**

**Sec. 2-3-425. Job printing.**

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of job printing, which includes engraving of printing plates, embossing, copying, micrographics, and photo reproduction.
- (b) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
  - (1) job printing purchased for the purpose of resale by the purchaser in the form supplied by the job printer.
  - (2) out-of-City sales.
  - (3) out-of-State sales.
  - (4) (Reserved)
  - (5) sales of job printing to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
  - (6) (Reserved)
  - (7) SALES OF POSTAGE AND FREIGHT EXCEPT THAT THE AMOUNT DEDUCTED SHALL NOT EXCEED THE ACTUAL POSTAGE AND FREIGHT EXPENSE THAT IS PAID TO THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE OR A COMMERCIAL DELIVERY SERVICE AND THAT IS SEPARATELY ITEMIZED BY THE TAXPAYER ON THE CUSTOMER'S INVOICE AND IN THE TAXPAYER'S RECORDS.**

**Section VII. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-445 is amended as follows, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**Sec. 2-3-445. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of real property.**

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of leasing or renting real property located within the City for a consideration, to the tenant in actual possession, or the licensing for use of real property to the final licensee located within the City for a consideration including any improvements, rights, or interest in such property; provided further that:

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- (1) Payments made by the lessee to, or on behalf of, the lessor for property taxes, repairs, or improvements are considered to be part of the taxable gross income.
- (2) Charges for such items as telecommunications, utilities, pet fees, or maintenance are considered to be part of the taxable gross income.
- (3) However, if the lessor engages in telecommunication activity, as evidenced by installing individual metering equipment and by billing each tenant based upon actual usage, such activity is taxable under Section 2-3-470.
- (b) If individual utility meters have been installed for each tenant and the lessor separately charges each single tenant for the exact billing from the utility company, such charges are exempt.
- (c) Charges by a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization to patients of such facilities for use of rooms or other real property during the course of their treatment by such facilities are exempt.
- (d) Charges for joint pole usage by a person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services to another person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) (Reserved)
- (g) (Reserved)
- (h) (Reserved)
- (i) (Reserved)
- (j) Exempt from the tax imposed by this Section is gross income derived from the activities taxable under Section 2-3-444 of this Code.
- (k) (Reserved)
- (l) (Reserved)
- (m) (Reserved)
- (n) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2-3-200(b), the fair market value of one (1) apartment, in an apartment complex provided rent free to an employee of the apartment complex is not subject to the tax imposed by this Section. For an apartment complex with more than fifty (50) units, an additional apartment provided rent free to an employee for every additional fifty (50) units is not subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
- (o) Income derived from incarcerating or detaining prisoners who are under the jurisdiction of the United States, this State or any other state or a political subdivision of this State or of any other state in a privately operated prison, jail or detention facility is exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (p) Charges by any hospital, any licensed nursing care institution, or any kidney dialysis facility to patients of such facilities for the use of rooms or other real property during the course of their treatment by such facilities are exempt.

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- (q) Charges to patients receiving "personal care" or "directed care", by any licensed assisted living facility, licensed assisted living center or licensed assisted living home as defined and licensed pursuant to Chapter 4 Title 36 Arizona Revised Statutes and Title 9 of the Arizona Administrative Code are exempt.
- (r) Income received from the rental of any "low-income unit" as established under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, including the low-income housing credit provided by IRC Section 42, to the extent that the collection of tax on rental income causes the "gross rent" defined by IRC Section 42 to exceed the income limitation for the low-income unit is exempt. This exemption also applies to income received from the rental of individual rental units subject to statutory or regulatory "low-income unit" rent restrictions similar to IRC Section 42 to the extent that the collection of tax from the tenant causes the rental receipts to exceed a rent restriction for the low-income unit. This subsection also applies to rent received by a person other than the owner or lessor of the low-income unit, including a broker. This subsection does not apply unless a taxpayer maintains the documentation to support the qualification of a unit as a low-income unit, the "gross rent" limitation for the unit and the rent received from that unit.
- ~~(s) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a commercial lease in which a reciprocal insurer or a corporation leases real property to an affiliated corporation is exempt. For the purposes of this paragraph:~~
- ~~(1) "Affiliated corporation" means a corporation that meets one of the following conditions:~~
- ~~(A) The corporation owns or controls at least eighty percent of the lessor.~~
- ~~(B) The corporation is at least eighty percent owned or controlled by the lessor.~~
- ~~(C) The corporation is at least eighty percent owned or controlled by a corporation that also owns or controls at least eighty percent of the lessor.~~
- ~~(D) The corporation is at least eighty percent owned or controlled by a corporation that is at least eighty percent owned or controlled by a reciprocal insurer.~~
- ~~(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), ownership and control are determined by reference to the voting shares of a corporation.~~
- ~~(3) "Reciprocal insurer" has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. Section 20-762.~~
- (S) THE GROSS PROCEEDS OF A COMMERCIAL LEASE OF REAL PROPERTY BETWEEN AFFILIATED COMPANIES, BUSINESSES, PERSONS OR RECIPROCAL INSURERS ARE EXEMPT. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH:
- (1) "AFFILIATED COMPANIES, BUSINESSES, PERSONS OR RECIPROCAL INSURERS" MEANS THE LESSOR HOLDS A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE LESSEE, THE LESSEE HOLDS A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE LESSOR, AN AFFILIATED ENTITY HOLDS A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN BOTH THE LESSOR AND THE LESSEE OR AN UNRELATED PERSON HOLDS A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN BOTH THE LESSOR AND LESSEE.

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- (2) "CONTROLLING INTEREST" MEANS DIRECT OR INDIRECT OWNERSHIP OF AT LEAST EIGHTY PERCENT (80%) OF THE VOTING SHARES OF A CORPORATION OR OF THE INTERESTS IN A COMPANY, BUSINESS OR PERSON OTHER THAN A CORPORATION.
- (3) "RECIPROCAL INSURER" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS PRESCRIBED IN A.R.S. SECTION 20-762.

**Section VIII. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-450 is amended as follows, with an effective date of September 1, 2004.**

**Sec. 2-3-450. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property.**

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of leasing, licensing for use, or renting tangible personal property for a consideration, including that which is semi-permanently or permanently installed within the City as provided by Regulation.
- (b) Special provisions relating to long-term motor vehicle leases. A lease transaction involving a motor vehicle for a minimum period of twenty-four (24) months shall be considered to have occurred at the location of the motor vehicle dealership, rather than the location of the place of business of the lessor, even if the lessor's interest in the lease and its proceeds are sold, transferred, or otherwise assigned to a lease financing institution; provided further that the city or town where such motor vehicle dealership is located levies a Privilege Tax or an equivalent excise tax upon the transaction.
- (c) Gross income derived from the following transactions shall be exempt from Privilege Taxes imposed by this Section:
- (1) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property to persons engaged or continuing in the business of leasing, licensing for use, or rental of such property.
  - (2) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property that is semi-permanently or permanently installed within another city or town that levies an equivalent excise tax on the transaction.
  - (3) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of film, tape, or slides to a theater or other person taxed under Section 2-3-410, or to a radio station, television station, or subscription television system.
  - (4) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of the following:
    - (A) prosthetics.
    - (B) income-producing capital equipment.
    - (C) mining and metallurgical supplies.



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These exemptions include the rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property which, if it had been purchased instead of leased, rented, or licensed by the lessee or licensee, would qualify as income-producing capital equipment or mining and metallurgical supplies.

- (5) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property so rented, leased, or licensed is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512 or rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property in this State by a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that engages in and uses such property exclusively for training, job placement or rehabilitation programs or testing for mentally or physically handicapped persons.
- (6) separately billed charges for delivery, installation, repair, and/or maintenance as provided by Regulation.
- (7) charges for joint pole usage by a person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services to another person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services.
- (8) (Reserved)
- (9) rental, leasing, or licensing of aircraft that would qualify as aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation, if such rental, leasing, or licensing had been a sale.
- (10) rental, leasing and licensing for use of an alternative fuel vehicle if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.
- (11) rental, leasing, and licensing for use of solar energy devices, for taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008. The lessor shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy retailer. By registering, the lessor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to leases of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and City, as applicable, for examination.
- (12) LEASING OR RENTING CERTIFIED IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICES INSTALLED PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED BY A.R.S. SECTION 28-1461. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH, "CERTIFIED IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE" HAS THE SAME MEANING PRESCRIBED IN A.R.S. SECTION 28-1301.

**Section IX. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-460 is amended as follows, with an effective date of October 1, 2007.**

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**Sec. 2-3-460. Retail sales: measure of tax; burden of proof; exclusions.**

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail.
- (b) The burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property is not a taxable retail sale shall be upon the person who made the sale.
- (c) Exclusions. For the purposes of this Chapter, sales of tangible personal property shall not include:
  - (1) sales of stocks, bonds, options, or other similar materials.
  - (2) sales of lottery tickets or shares pursuant to Article I, Chapter 5, Title 5, Arizona Revised Statutes.
  - (3) sales of platinum, bullion, or monetized bullion, except minted or manufactured coins transferred or acquired primarily for their numismatic value as prescribed by Regulation.
  - (4) gross income derived from the transfer of tangible personal property which is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another Section of this Article imposes a tax, shall be considered gross income of that business activity, and are not includable as gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
  - (5) sales by professional or personal service occupations where such sales are inconsequential elements of the service provided.
  - (6) SALES OF CASH EQUIVALENTS. THE GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES OR GROSS INCOME DERIVED FROM THE REDEMPTION OF ANY CASH EQUIVALENT BY THE HOLDER AS A MEANS OF PAYMENT FOR GOODS OR SERVICES THAT ARE TAXABLE UNDER THIS ARTICLE IS SUBJECT TO THE TAX. "CASH EQUIVALENTS" MEANS ITEMS OR INTANGIBLES, WHETHER OR NOT NEGOTIABLE, THAT ARE SOLD TO ONE OR MORE PERSONS, THROUGH WHICH A VALUE DENOMINATED IN MONEY IS PURCHASED IN ADVANCE AND MAY BE REDEEMED IN FULL OR IN PART FOR TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, INTANGIBLES OR SERVICES. CASH EQUIVALENTS INCLUDE GIFT CARDS, STORED VALUE CARDS, GIFT CERTIFICATES, VOUCHERS, TRAVELER'S CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS, ORDERS OR ELECTRONIC MECHANISMS, SUCH AS AN ELECTRONIC CODE, PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OR DIGITAL PAYMENT MECHANISM, OR ANY OTHER PREPAID INTANGIBLE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, INTANGIBLES OR SERVICES IN THE FUTURE, WHETHER FROM THE SELLER OF THE CASH EQUIVALENT OR FROM ANOTHER PERSON. CASH EQUIVALENTS DO NOT INCLUDE EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:
    - (A) ITEMS OR INTANGIBLES THAT ARE SOLD TO ONE OR MORE PERSONS, THROUGH WHICH A VALUE IS NOT DENOMINATED IN MONEY.

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**(B) PREPAID CALLING CARDS OR PREPAID AUTHORIZATION NUMBERS  
FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES MADE TAXABLE BY  
SUBSECTION (g) OF THIS SECTION.**

- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) When this City and another Arizona city or town with an equivalent excise tax could claim nexus for taxing a retail sale, the city or town where the permanent business location of the seller at which the order was received shall be deemed to have precedence, and for the purposes of this Chapter such city or town has sole and exclusive right to such tax.
- (f) The appropriate tax liability for any retail sale where the order is received at a permanent business location of the seller located in this City or in an Arizona city or town that levies an equivalent excise tax shall be at the tax rate of the city or town of such seller's location.
- (g) Retail sales of prepaid calling cards or prepaid authorization numbers for telecommunications services, including sales of reauthorization of a prepaid card or authorization number, are subject to tax under this Section.

**Section X. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-462 is added as follows, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**SEC. 2-3-462. RETAIL SALES: FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.**

- (a) THE TAX RATE SHALL BE AT AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THREE PERCENT (3%) OF THE GROSS INCOME FROM THE BUSINESS ACTIVITY UPON EVERY PERSON ENGAGING OR CONTINUING IN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AT RETAIL.
- (b) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION ONLY, THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS SHALL BE APPLICABLE:
  - (1) "ELIGIBLE GROCERY BUSINESS" MEANS AN ESTABLISHMENT WHOSE SALES OF FOOD ARE SUCH THAT IT IS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM ESTABLISHED BY THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 STAT. 958.7 U.S.C. SECTION 2011 ET SEQ.), ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS IN EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 1979. AN ESTABLISHMENT IS DEEMED ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IF IT IS AUTHORIZED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE FIELD OFFICE ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION, OR IF, PRIOR TO A REPORTING PERIOD FOR WHICH THE RETURN IS FILED, SUCH RETAILER PROVES TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE TAX COLLECTOR THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT, BASED ON THE NATURE OF THE RETAILER'S FOOD SALES, COULD BE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

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ESTABLISHED BY THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977 ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS IN EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 1979.

- (2) "FACILITIES FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD" MEANS TABLES, CHAIRS, BENCHES, BOOTHS, STOOLS, COUNTERS, AND SIMILAR CONVENIENCES, TRAYS, GLASSES, DISHES, OR OTHER TABLEWARE AND PARKING AREAS FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF IN-CAR CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN OR ON THE PREMISES ON WHICH THE RETAILER CONDUCTS BUSINESS.
- (3) "FOOD FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES" MEANS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
- (A) "HOT PREPARED FOOD" AS DEFINED BELOW.
  - (B) HOT OR COLD SANDWICHES.
  - (C) FOOD SERVED BY AN ATTENDANT TO BE EATEN AT TABLES, CHAIRS, BENCHES, BOOTHS, STOOLS, COUNTERS, AND SIMILAR CONVENIENCES AND WITHIN PARKING AREAS FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF IN-CAR CONSUMPTION OF FOOD.
  - (D) FOOD SERVED WITH TRAYS, GLASSES, DISHES, OR OTHER TABLEWARE.
  - (E) BEVERAGES SOLD IN CUPS, GLASSES, OR OPEN CONTAINERS.
  - (F) FOOD SOLD BY CATERERS.
  - (G) FOOD SOLD WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THEATRES, MOVIES, OPERAS, SHOWS OF ANY TYPE OR NATURE, EXHIBITIONS, CONCERTS, CARNIVALS, CIRCUSES, AMUSEMENT PARKS, FAIRS, RACES, CONTESTS, GAMES, ATHLETIC EVENTS, RODEOS, BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS, BOWLING ALLEYS, PUBLIC DANCES, DANCE HALLS, BOXING, WRESTLING AND OTHER MATCHES, AND ANY BUSINESS WHICH CHARGES ADMISSION, ENTRANCE, OR COVER FEES FOR EXHIBITION, AMUSEMENT, ENTERTAINMENT, OR INSTRUCTION.
  - (H) ANY ITEMS CONTAINED IN SUBSECTIONS (b)(3)(A) THROUGH (G) ABOVE EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE SOLD ON A "TAKE-OUT" OR "TO GO" BASIS, AND WHETHER OR NOT THE ITEM IS PACKAGED, WRAPPED, OR IS ACTUALLY TAKEN FROM THE PREMISES.
- (4) "HOT PREPARED FOOD" MEANS THOSE PRODUCTS, ITEMS, OR INGREDIENTS OF FOOD WHICH ARE PREPARED AND INTENDED FOR CONSUMPTION IN A HEATED CONDITION. "HOT PREPARED FOOD" INCLUDES A COMBINATION OF HOT AND COLD FOOD ITEMS OR INGREDIENTS IF A SINGLE PRICE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.
- (5) "PREMISES" MEANS THE TOTAL SPACE AND FACILITIES IN OR ON WHICH A VENDOR CONDUCTS BUSINESS AND WHICH ARE OWNED OR CONTROLLED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY A VENDOR OR WHICH ARE MADE AVAILABLE

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FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS OF THE VENDOR OR GROUP OF VENDORS, INCLUDING ANY BUILDING OR PART OF A BUILDING, PARKING LOT, OR GROUNDS.

(6) "FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION" MEANS ALL FOOD, EXCEPT FOOD FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES, IF SOLD BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (A) AN ELIGIBLE GROCERY BUSINESS.
- (B) A PERSON WHO CONDUCTS A BUSINESS WHOSE PRIMARY BUSINESS IS NOT THE SALE OF FOOD BUT WHO SELLS FOOD WHICH IS DISPLAYED, PACKAGED, AND SOLD IN A SIMILAR MANNER AS AN ELIGIBLE GROCERY BUSINESS.
- (C) A PERSON WHO SELLS FOOD AND DOES NOT PROVIDE OR MAKE AVAILABLE ANY FACILITIES FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD ON THE PREMISES.
- (D) A PERSON WHO CONDUCTS A DELICATESSEN BUSINESS EITHER FROM A COUNTER WHICH IS SEPARATE FROM THE PLACE AND CASH REGISTER WHERE TAXABLE SALES ARE MADE OR FROM A COUNTER WHICH HAS TWO CASH REGISTERS AND WHICH ARE USED TO RECORD TAXABLE AND TAX EXEMPT SALES, OR A RETAILER WHO CONDUCTS A DELICATESSEN BUSINESS WHO USES A CASH REGISTER WHICH HAS AT LEAST TWO TAX COMPUTING KEYS WHICH ARE USED TO RECORD TAXABLE AND TAX EXEMPT SALES.
- (E) VENDING MACHINES AND OTHER TYPES OF AUTOMATIC RETAILERS.
- (F) A PERSON'S SALES OF FOOD, DRINK AND CONDIMENT FOR CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE PREMISES OF ANY PRISON, JAIL OR OTHER INSTITUTION UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS OR A COUNTY SHERIFF.

(c) INCOME DERIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES IS EXEMPT FROM THE TAX IMPOSED BY THIS SECTION:

- (1) SALES OF FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION TO A PERSON REGULARLY ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SUCH PROPERTY.
- (2) OUT-OF-CITY SALES OR OUT-OF-STATE SALES.
- (3) CHARGES FOR DELIVERY OR OTHER "DIRECT CUSTOMER SERVICES" AS PRESCRIBED BY REGULATION.
- (4) FOOD PURCHASED WITH FOOD STAMPS PROVIDED THROUGH THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM ESTABLISHED BY THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 STAT. 958.7 U.S.C. SECTION 2011 ET SEQ.) OR PURCHASED WITH FOOD

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INSTRUMENTS ISSUED UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE CHILD NUTRITION ACT (P.L. 95-627; 92 STAT. 3603; AND P.L. 99-669; SECTION 4302; 42 UNITED STATES CODE SECTION 1786) BUT ONLY TO THE EXTENT THAT FOOD STAMPS OR FOOD INSTRUMENTS WERE ACTUALLY USED TO PURCHASE SUCH FOOD.

- (5) SALES OF FOOD PRODUCTS BY PRODUCERS AS PROVIDED FOR BY A.R.S. SECTIONS 3-561, 3-562 AND 3-563.
  - (6) SALES OF FOOD, BEVERAGES, CONDIMENTS AND ACCESSORIES TO A PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL ENTITY, PURSUANT TO ANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 15, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, INCLUDING A REGULARLY ORGANIZED PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL THAT OFFERS AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR GRADE TWELVE (12) OR UNDER WHICH MAY BE ATTENDED IN SUBSTITUTION FOR A PUBLIC SCHOOL PURSUANT TO A.R.S. SECTION 15-802 ; TO THE EXTENT SUCH ITEMS ARE TO BE PREPARED OR SERVED TO INDIVIDUALS FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES OF A PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL ENTITY DURING SCHOOL HOURS. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION, "ACCESSORIES" MEANS PAPER PLATES, PLASTIC EATING UTENSILS, NAPKINS, PAPER CUPS, DRINKING STRAWS, PAPER SACKS OR OTHER DISPOSABLE CONTAINERS, OR OTHER ITEMS WHICH FACILITATE THE CONSUMPTION OF THE FOOD.
  - (7) SALES OF FOOD, BEVERAGES, CONDIMENTS AND ACCESSORIES TO A NONPROFIT CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION THAT HAS QUALIFIED AS AN EXEMPT ORGANIZATION UNDER 26 U.S.C. SECTION 501(C)(3) AND REGULARLY SERVES MEALS TO THE NEEDY AND INDIGENT ON A CONTINUING BASIS AT NO COST. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION, "ACCESSORIES" MEANS PAPER PLATES, PLASTIC EATING UTENSILS, NAPKINS, PAPER CUPS, DRINKING STRAWS, PAPER SACKS OR OTHER DISPOSABLE CONTAINERS, OR OTHER ITEMS WHICH FACILITATE THE CONSUMPTION OF THE FOOD.
- (d) REPORTING. SUCH PERSONS WHO SELL FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION SHALL, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RETURN REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-3-520, REPORT TO THE TAX COLLECTOR IN A MANNER PRESCRIBED BY THE TAX COLLECTOR ALL SALES OF FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION EXEMPTED FROM TAXES IMPOSED BY THIS CHAPTER.
- (e) RECORDKEEPING.
- (1) RETAILERS SHALL MAINTAIN ACCURATE, VERIFIABLE, AND COMPLETE RECORDS OF ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY IN ORDER TO VERIFY EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXES IMPOSED BY THIS CHAPTER. A RETAILER MAY USE ANY METHOD OF REPORTING THAT PROPERLY REFLECTS ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF FOOD FOR HOME

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CONSUMPTION, AS WELL AS ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO TAXES IMPOSED BY THIS CHAPTER, PROVIDED THAT SUCH RECORDS ARE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE III, AND REGULATIONS OF THE TAX COLLECTOR.

- (2) ANY PERSON WHO FAILS TO MAINTAIN RECORDS AS PROVIDED HEREIN SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE HAD NO SALES OF FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND IF UPON REQUEST BY THE TAX COLLECTOR, A PERSON CANNOT DEMONSTRATE TO THE TAX COLLECTOR THAT SUCH RECORDS AND REPORTS DO PROPERLY REFLECT ALL SALES OF FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, THE TAX COLLECTOR MAY RECOMPUTE THE AMOUNT OF TAX TO BE PAID AS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 2-3-370 AND 2-3-545(B).

**Section XI. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-465 is amended as follows. All changes are effective July 1, 2013, except new subsection (mm), which is effective January 1, 2007.**

**Sec. 2-3-465. Retail sales: exemptions.**

Income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by Section 2-3-460:

- (a) sales of tangible personal property to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.
- (b) out-of-City sales or out-of-State sales.
- (c) charges for delivery, installation, or other direct customer services as prescribed by Regulation.
- (d) charges for repair services as prescribed by Regulation, when separately charged and separately maintained in the books and records of the taxpayer.
- (e) sales of warranty, maintenance, and service contracts, when separately charged and separately maintained in the books and records of the taxpayer.
- (f) sales of prosthetics.
- (g) sales of income-producing capital equipment.
- (h) sales of rental equipment and rental supplies.
- (i) sales of mining and metallurgical supplies.
- (j) sales of motor vehicle fuel and use fuel which are subject to a tax imposed under the provisions of Article I or II, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes; or sales of use fuel to a holder of a valid single trip use fuel tax permit issued under A.R.S. Section 28-5739, or sales of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (k) sales of tangible personal property to a construction contractor who holds a valid Privilege Tax License for engaging or continuing in the business of construction contracting where the tangible

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personal property sold is incorporated into any structure or improvement to real property as part of construction contracting activity.

- (l) sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this State for use outside this State if the vendor ships or delivers the motor vehicle to a destination outside this State.
- (m) sales of tangible personal property which directly enters into and becomes an ingredient or component part of a product sold in the regular course of the business of job printing, manufacturing, or publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals. Tangible personal property which is consumed or used up in a manufacturing, job printing, publishing, or production process is not an ingredient or component part of a product.
- (n) (Reserved)
  - (1) (Reserved)
  - (2) (Reserved)
- (o) sales to hotels, bars, restaurants, dining cars, lunchrooms, boarding houses, or similar establishments of articles consumed as food, drink, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compounded, where such articles are customarily prepared or served to patrons for consumption on or off the premises, where the purchaser is properly licensed and paying a tax under Section 2-3-455 or the equivalent excise tax upon such income.
- (p) sales of tangible personal property to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512 or sales of tangible personal property purchased in this State by a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that engages in and uses such property exclusively for training, job placement or rehabilitation programs or testing for mentally or physically handicapped persons.
- ~~(q) food purchased with food stamps provided through the food stamp program established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 Stat. 958.7 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.) or purchased with food instruments issued under Section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act (P.L. 95-627; 92 Stat. 3603; and P.L. 99-669; Section 4302; 42 United States Code Section 1786) but only to the extent that food stamps or food instruments were actually used to purchase such food. (RESERVED)~~
- (r) (Reserved)
  - (1) (Reserved)
  - (2) (Reserved)
  - (3) (Reserved)
  - (4) (Reserved)
- (s) sales of groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
- (t) (Reserved)
- (u) sales of aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation.



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- (v) sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. Sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.
- (w) (Reserved)
- (x) ~~(Reserved)~~ SALES OF FOOD AND DRINK TO A PERSON WHO IS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS THAT IS CLASSIFIED UNDER THE RESTAURANT CLASSIFICATION AND THAT PROVIDES SUCH FOOD AND DRINK WITHOUT MONETARY CHARGE TO ITS EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR OWN CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES DURING SUCH EMPLOYEES' HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.
- (y) (Reserved)
- (z) (Reserved)
- (aa) the sale of tangible personal property used in remediation contracting as defined in Section 2-3-100 and Regulation 2-3-100.5.
- (bb) sales of materials that are purchased by or for publicly funded libraries including school district libraries, charter school libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries or federal, state, county or municipal libraries for use by the public as follows:
  - (1) printed or photographic materials.
  - (2) electronic or digital media materials.
- (cc) sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages to a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. Section 42-5061(A)(49), that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (dd) in computing the tax base in the case of the sale or transfer of wireless telecommunication equipment as an inducement to a customer to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 2-3-470, gross proceeds of sales or gross income does not include any sales commissions or other compensation received by the retailer as a result of the customer entering into or continuing a contract for the telecommunications services.
- (ee) for the purposes of this Section, a sale of wireless telecommunication equipment to a person who holds the equipment for sale or transfer to a customer as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 2-3-470 is considered to be a sale for resale in the regular course of business.
- (ff) sales of alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215, to a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. Sections 49-426 or 49-480.
- (gg) sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes, INCLUDING A REGULARLY ORGANIZED PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL THAT OFFERS AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR GRADE TWELVE (12) OR UNDER WHICH MAY BE ATTENDED IN

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SUBSTITUTION FOR A PUBLIC SCHOOL PURSUANT TO A.R.S. SECTION 15-802: to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.

- (hh) sales of personal hygiene items to a person engaged in the business of and subject to tax under Section 2-3-444 of this Code if the tangible personal property is furnished without additional charge to and intended to be consumed by the person during his occupancy.
- (ii) for the purposes of this Section, the diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person engaged in the business of operating a natural or artificial gas pipeline, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline, is not a sale of the gas to the operator of the pipeline.
- (jj) sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (kk) sales of motor vehicles that use alternative fuel if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and sales of equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.
- (ll) sales of solar energy devices, for taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008. The retailer shall register with the Department of Revenue as a solar energy retailer. By registering, the retailer acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the Department of Revenue and City, as applicable, for examination.
- (MM) SALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS OR ANY OTHER UNIT CREATED TO TRACK ENERGY DERIVED FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH, "RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT" MEANS A UNIT CREATED ADMINISTRATIVELY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION OR GOVERNING BODY OF A PUBLIC POWER UTILITY TO TRACK KILOWATT HOURS OF ELECTRICITY DERIVED FROM A RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE OR THE KILOWATT HOUR EQUIVALENT OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES DISPLACED BY DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES.
- (NN) SALES OF MAGAZINES OR OTHER PERIODICALS OR OTHER PUBLICATIONS BY THIS STATE TO ENCOURAGE TOURIST TRAVEL.
- (OO) SALES OF PAPER MACHINE CLOTHING, SUCH AS FORMING FABRICS AND DRYER FELTS, SOLD TO A PAPER MANUFACTURER AND DIRECTLY USED OR CONSUMED IN PAPER MANUFACTURING.
- (PP) SALES OF OVERHEAD MATERIALS OR OTHER TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY THAT IS USED IN PERFORMING A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES

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GOVERNMENT AND A MANUFACTURER, MODIFIER, ASSEMBLER OR REPAIRER, INCLUDING PROPERTY USED IN PERFORMING A SUBCONTRACT WITH A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR WHO IS A MANUFACTURER, MODIFIER, ASSEMBLER OR REPAIRER, TO WHICH TITLE PASSES TO THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT OR SUBCONTRACT.

(QQ) SALES OF COAL, PETROLEUM, COKE, NATURAL GAS, VIRGIN FUEL OIL AND ELECTRICITY SOLD TO A QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER OR PROCESSOR AS DEFINED IN A.R.S. SECTION 41-1514.02 AND DIRECTLY USED OR CONSUMED IN THE GENERATION OR PROVISION OF ON-SITE POWER OR ENERGY SOLELY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING, PRODUCING OR PROCESSING OR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL APPLY FOR TWENTY (20), FULL CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEARS FROM THE DATE THE FIRST PAPER MANUFACTURING MACHINE IS PLACED IN SERVICE. IN THE CASE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER OR PROCESSOR WHO DOES NOT MANUFACTURE PAPER, THE TIME PERIOD SHALL BEGIN WITH THE DATE THE FIRST MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT IS PLACED IN SERVICE.

(RR) SALES OR GROSS INCOME DERIVED FROM SALES OF MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND OTHER TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY USED DIRECTLY AND PREDOMINANTLY TO CONSTRUCT A QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING, PRODUCING OR PROCESSING FACILITY AS DESCRIBED IN A.R.S. SECTION 41-1514.02. THIS SUBSECTION APPLIES FOR TEN (10), FULL CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEARS AFTER THE START OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION.

**Section XII. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-480 is amended as follows, with an effective date of January 1, 2007, except new Local Option #PP which is available to be selected effective August 1, 2014.**

**Sec. 2-3-480. Utility services.**

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of producing, providing, or furnishing utility services, including electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to:
- (1) consumers or ratepayers who reside within the City.
  - (2) consumers or ratepayers of this City, whether within the City or without, to the extent that this City provides such persons utility services, excluding consumers or ratepayers who are

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residents of another city or town which levies an equivalent excise tax upon this City for providing such utility services to such persons.

- (b) Exclusion of certain sales of natural gas to a public utility. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) above, the gross income derived from the sale of natural gas to a public utility for the purpose of generation of power to be transferred by the utility to its ratepayers shall be considered a retail sale of tangible personal property subject to Sections 2-3-460 and 2-3-465, and not considered gross income taxable under this Section.
- (c) Resale utility services. Sales of utility services to another provider of the same utility services for the purpose of providing such utility services either to another properly licensed utility provider or directly to such purchaser's customers or ratepayers shall be exempt and deductible from the gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section, provided that the purchaser is properly licensed by all applicable taxing jurisdictions to engage or continue in the business of providing utility services, and further provided that the seller maintains proper documentation, in a manner similar to that for sales for resale, of such transactions.
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of utility services to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when sold for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (f) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (g) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
  - (1) revenues received by a municipally owned utility in the form of fees charged to persons constructing residential, commercial or industrial developments or connecting residential, commercial or industrial developments to a municipal utility system or systems if the fees are segregated and used only for capital expansion, system enlargement or debt service of the utility system or systems.
  - (2) revenues received by any person or persons owning a utility system in the form of reimbursement or contribution compensation for property and equipment installed to provide utility access to, on or across the land of an actual utility consumer if the property and equipment become the property of the utility. This exclusion shall not exceed the value of such property and equipment.
- (h) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215, to a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. Sections 49-426 or 49-480.
- (i) THE TAX IMPOSED BY THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO SALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS OR ANY OTHER UNIT CREATED TO TRACK ENERGY DERIVED FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH, "RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT" MEANS A UNIT CREATED ADMINISTRATIVELY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION OR

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GOVERNING BODY OF A PUBLIC POWER UTILITY TO TRACK KILOWATT HOURS OF ELECTRICITY DERIVED FROM A RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE OR THE KILOWATT HOUR EQUIVALENT OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES DISPLACED BY DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES.

- (J) THE TAX IMPOSED BY THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE PORTION OF GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES OR GROSS INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRANSFERS OF ELECTRICITY BY ANY RETAIL ELECTRIC CUSTOMER OWNING A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY GENERATING SYSTEM TO AN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, IF THE ELECTRICITY TRANSFERRED IS GENERATED BY THE CUSTOMER'S SYSTEM.
- (K) (RESERVED)

**Section XIII. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-485 is amended as follows, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**Sec. 2-3-485. WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES**

- (a) THE TAX RATE SHALL BE AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO ZERO PERCENT (0%) OF THE GROSS INCOME FROM THE BUSINESS ACTIVITY UPON EVERY PERSON ENGAGING OR CONTINUING IN THE BUSINESS OF PROVIDING WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES BY MEANS OF SEWER LINES OR SIMILAR PIPELINES TO:
- (1) CONSUMERS OR RATEPAYERS WHO RESIDE WITHIN THE CITY.
  - (2) CONSUMERS OR RATEPAYERS OF THIS CITY, WHETHER WITHIN THE CITY OR WITHOUT, TO THE EXTENT THAT THIS CITY PROVIDES SUCH PERSONS WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES, EXCLUDING CONSUMERS OR RATEPAYERS WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF ANOTHER CITY OR TOWN WHICH LEVIES AN EQUIVALENT EXCISE TAX UPON THIS CITY FOR PROVIDING SUCH WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES TO SUCH PERSONS.
- (b) THE TAX IMPOSED BY THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO GROSS INCOME RELATING TO THE PROVIDING OF WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES FROM A QUALIFYING HOSPITAL, QUALIFYING COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OR A QUALIFYING HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION.

**Section XIV. Model City Tax Code, Appendix IV, Section 2-3-570 is amended as follows to conform the Appendix language with prior changes made to Section 2-3-570 of the Model language, with an effective date of July 1, 2008.**

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**Sec. 2-3-570. Administrative review; petition for hearing or for redetermination; finality of order.  
(State Administration and Audits)**

- (a) Closing agreements between the Tax Collector and a taxpayer have no force of law unless made in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1113.
- (b) Administrative review.
  - (1) Petitions of appeal shall be made to, and hearings shall be conducted by, the Arizona Department of Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1251, as modified by Section 2-3-571.
  - (2) (Reserved)
  - (3) (Reserved)
  - (4) (Reserved)
  - (5) Hearings shall be held by the Arizona Department of Revenue in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1251. The Department's decision may be appealed to the State Board of Tax Appeals, in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1253.
  - (6) (Reserved)
  - (7) (Reserved)
  - (8) (Reserved)
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) Taxpayers shall be subject to the State Taxpayer Bill of Rights (A.R.S. Section 42-2051 et. seq.).

**Sec. 2-3-570. Administrative review; petition for hearing or for redetermination; finality of order.  
(Local Audits)**

For the purposes of this section, "Municipal Tax Hearing Office" means the administrative offices of the Municipal Tax Hearing Officer.

- (a) Informal Conference. A taxpayer shall have the right to discuss any proposed assessment with the auditor prior to the issuance of any assessment, but any such informal conference is not required for the taxpayer to file a petition for administrative review.
- (b) Administrative Review.
  - (1) Filing a Petition. Other than in the case of a jeopardy assessment, a taxpayer may contest the applicability or amount of tax, penalty, or interest imposed upon or paid by him pursuant to this Chapter by filing a petition for a hearing or for redetermination with the Tax Collector as set forth below:
    - (A) within forty-five (45) days of receipt by the taxpayer of notice of a determination by the Tax Collector that a tax, penalty, or interest amount is due, or that a request for refund or credit has been denied; or

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- (B) by voluntary payment of any contested amount when accompanied by a timely filed return and a petition requesting a refund of the protested portion of said payment; or
  - (C) by petition accompanying a timely filed return contesting an amount reported but not paid; or
  - (D) by petition requesting review of denial of waiver of penalty as provided in subsection 2-3-540(g).
- (2) Extension to file a petition. In all cases, the taxpayer may request ~~only one (1) AN~~ extension from the Tax Collector. Such request must be in writing, state the reasons for the requested delay ~~and time of delay requested~~, and must be filed with the Tax Collector within the period allowed above for originally filing a petition. The Tax Collector shall allow ~~such A FORTY-FIVE (45) DAY~~ such extension to file a petition, when such written request has been properly and timely made by the taxpayer; ~~but such extension shall not exceed forty-five (45) days beyond the time provided for originally filing a petition. THE TAX COLLECTOR MAY GRANT AN ADDITIONAL EXTENSION AND MAY DETERMINE THE CORRESPONDING TIME OF ANY SUCH EXTENSION AT HIS SOLE DISCRETION.~~
- (3) Requirements for petition.
- (A) The petition shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons why any correction, abatement, or refund should be granted, and the amount of reduction or refund requested. The petition may be amended at any time prior to the time the taxpayer rests his case at the hearing or such time as the Hearing Officer allows for submitting of amendments in cases of redeterminations without hearings. The Hearing Officer may require that amendments be in writing, and in that case, he shall provide a reasonable period of time to file the amendment. The Hearing Officer shall provide a reasonable period of time for the Tax Collector to review and respond to the petition and to any written amendments.
  - (B) The taxpayer, as part of the petition, may request a hearing which shall be granted by the Hearing Officer. If no request for hearing is made the petition shall be considered to be submitted for decision by the Hearing Officer on the matters contained in the petition and in any reply made by the Tax Collector.
  - (C) The provisions of this Section are exclusive, and no petition seeking any correction, abatement, or refund shall be considered unless the petition is timely and properly filed under the Section.
- (4) Transmittal to Hearing Officer. The Town shall designate a Hearing Officer, who may be other than an employee of the Town. The Tax Collector, if designated to receive petitions, shall forward any petition to the Municipal Tax Hearing Officer within twenty (20) days after receipt, accompanied by documentation as to timeliness. In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that the petition is not timely or not in proper form, he shall notify both the taxpayer and the Tax Collector; and in cases of petitions not in proper form only, the

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Hearing Officer shall provide the taxpayer with an extension up to forty-five (45) days to correct the petition.

- (5) Hearings shall be conducted by a Hearing Officer and shall be continuous until the Hearing Officer closes the record. The taxpayer may be heard in person or by his authorized representative at such hearing. Hearings shall be conducted informally as to the order of proceeding and presentation of evidence. The Hearing Officer shall admit evidence over hearsay objections where the offered evidence has substantial probative value and reliability. Further, copies of records and documents prepared in the ordinary course of business may be admitted, without objection as to foundation, but subject to argument as to weight, admissibility, and authenticity. Summary accounting records may be admitted subject to satisfactory proof of the reliability of the summaries. In all cases, the decision of the Hearing Officer shall be made solely upon substantial and reliable evidence. All expenses incurred in the hearing shall be paid by the party incurring the same.
  - (6) Redeterminations upon a "petition for redetermination" shall follow the same conditions, except that no oral hearing shall be held.
  - (7) Hearing Ruling. In either case, the Hearing Officer shall issue his ruling not later than forty-five (45) days after the close of the record by the Hearing Officer.
  - (8) Notice of Refund or Adjusted Assessment. Within sixty (60) days of the issuance of the Hearing Officer's decision, the Tax Collector shall issue to the taxpayer either a notice of refund or an adjusted assessment recalculated to conform to the Hearing Officer's decision.
- (c) Stipulations that future tax is also protested. A taxpayer may enter into a stipulation with the Tax Collector that future taxes of similar nature are also at issue in any protest or appeal. However, unless such stipulation is made, it is presumed that the protest or appeal deals solely and exclusively with the tax specifically protested and no other. When a taxpayer enters into such a stipulation with the Tax Collector that future taxes of similar nature will be included in any redetermination, hearing, or court case, it is the burden of that taxpayer to identify, segregate, and keep record of such income or protested taxable amount in his books and records in the same manner as the taxpayer is required to segregate exempt income.
- (d) When an assessment is final.
- (1) If a request for administrative review and petition for hearing or redetermination of an assessment made by the Tax Collector is not filed within the period required by subsection (b) above, such person shall be deemed to have waived and abandoned the right to question the amount determined to be due and any tax, interest, or penalty determined to be due shall be final as provided in subsections 2-3-545(a) and 2-3-555(f).
  - (2) The decision made by the Hearing Officer upon administrative review by hearing or redetermination shall become final thirty (30) days after the taxpayer receives the notice of refund or adjusted assessment required by subsection (b)(8) above, unless the taxpayer appeals the order or decision in the manner provided in Section 2-3-575.
- (e) The provisions of the State Taxpayer Bill of Rights (A.R.S. Section 42-2051 et. seq.) shall not apply.



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**Section XV. Model City Tax Code Section 2-3-660 is amended as follows. All changes are effective July 1, 2013, except new subsection (mm), which is effective January 1, 2007, and new Local Option #PP which is available to be selected effective August 1, 2014.**

**Sec. 2-3-660. Use Tax: exemptions.**

The storage or use in this City of the following tangible personal property is exempt from the Use Tax imposed by this Article:

- (a) tangible personal property brought into the City by an individual who was not a resident of the City at the time the property was acquired for his own use, if the first actual use of such property was outside the City, unless such property is used in conducting a business in this City.
- (b) tangible personal property, the value of which does not exceed the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per item, acquired by an individual outside the limits of the City for his personal use and enjoyment.
- (c) charges for delivery, installation, or other customer services, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (d) charges for repair services, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (e) separately itemized charges for warranty, maintenance, and service contracts.
- (f) prosthetics.
- (g) income-producing capital equipment.
- (h) rental equipment and rental supplies.
- (i) mining and metallurgical supplies.
- (j) motor vehicle fuel and use fuel which are used upon the highways of this State and upon which a tax has been imposed under the provisions of Article I or II, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (k) tangible personal property purchased by a construction contractor, but not an owner-builder, when such person holds a valid Privilege License for engaging or continuing in the business of construction contracting, and where the property acquired is incorporated into any structure or improvement to real property in fulfillment of a construction contract.
- (l) sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this State for use outside this State if the vendor ships or delivers the motor vehicle to a destination outside this State.
- (m) tangible personal property which directly enters into and becomes an ingredient or component part of a product sold in the regular course of the business of job printing, manufacturing, or publication of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals. Tangible personal property which is consumed or used up in a manufacturing, job printing, publishing, or production process is not an ingredient nor component part of a product.

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- (n) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of film, tape, or slides by a theater or other person taxed under Section 2-3-410, or by a radio station, television station, or subscription television system.
- (o) food served to patrons for a consideration by any person engaged in a business properly licensed and taxed under Section 2-3-455, but not food consumed by owners, agents, or employees of such business.
- (p) tangible personal property acquired by a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property is in fact used in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (q) ~~food for home consumption.~~(RESERVED)
- (r) (Reserved)
  - (1) (Reserved)
  - (2) (Reserved)
  - (3) (Reserved)
  - (4) (Reserved)
- (s) groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
- (t) (Reserved)
- (u) aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (v) sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. Sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.
- (w) (Reserved)
- (x) ~~(Reserved)~~FOOD AND DRINK PROVIDED BY A PERSON WHO IS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS THAT IS CLASSIFIED UNDER THE RESTAURANT CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT MONETARY CHARGE TO ITS EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR OWN CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES DURING SUCH EMPLOYEES' HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.
- (y) (Reserved)
- (z) (Reserved)
- (aa) tangible personal property used in remediation contracting as defined in Section 2-3-100 and Regulation 2-3-100.5.
- (bb) materials that are purchased by or for publicly funded libraries including school district libraries, charter school libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries or federal, state, county or municipal libraries for use by the public as follows:
  - (1) printed or photographic materials.
  - (2) electronic or digital media materials.

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- (cc) food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages by a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. Section 42-5061(A)(49), that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (dd) wireless telecommunication equipment that is held for sale or transfer to a customer as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 2-3-470.
- (ee) (Reserved)
- (ff) alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215, by a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. Section 49-426 or Section 49-480.
- (gg) food, beverages, condiments and accessories purchased by or for a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes, INCLUDING A REGULARLY ORGANIZED PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL THAT OFFERS AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR GRADE TWELVE (12) OR UNDER WHICH MAY BE ATTENDED IN SUBSTITUTION FOR A PUBLIC SCHOOL PURSUANT TO A.R.S. SECTION 15-802; to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (hh) personal hygiene items purchased by a person engaged in the business of and subject to tax under Section 2-3-444 of this Code if the tangible personal property is furnished without additional charge to and intended to be consumed by the person during his occupancy.
- (ii) the diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person engaged in the business of operating a natural or artificial gas pipeline, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline, is not a sale of the gas to the operator of the pipeline.
- (jj) food, beverages, condiments and accessories purchased by or for a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (kk) sales of motor vehicles that use alternative fuel if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and sales of equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.

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- (ll) The storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property in the City by a school district or charter school.
- (MM) RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS OR ANY OTHER UNIT CREATED TO TRACK ENERGY DERIVED FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH, "RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT" MEANS A UNIT CREATED ADMINISTRATIVELY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION OR GOVERNING BODY OF A PUBLIC POWER UTILITY TO TRACK KILOWATT HOURS OF ELECTRICITY DERIVED FROM A RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE OR THE KILOWATT HOUR EQUIVALENT OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES DISPLACED BY DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES.
- (NN) MAGAZINES OR OTHER PERIODICALS OR OTHER PUBLICATIONS BY THIS STATE TO ENCOURAGE TOURIST TRAVEL.
- (OO) PAPER MACHINE CLOTHING, SUCH AS FORMING FABRICS AND DRYER FELTS, SOLD TO A PAPER MANUFACTURER AND DIRECTLY USED OR CONSUMED IN PAPER MANUFACTURING.
- (PP) OVERHEAD MATERIALS OR OTHER TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY THAT IS USED IN PERFORMING A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND A MANUFACTURER, MODIFIER, ASSEMBLER OR REPAIRER, INCLUDING PROPERTY USED IN PERFORMING A SUBCONTRACT WITH A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR WHO IS A MANUFACTURER, MODIFIER, ASSEMBLER OR REPAIRER, TO WHICH TITLE PASSES TO THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT OR SUBCONTRACT.
- (QQ) COAL, PETROLEUM, COKE, NATURAL GAS, VIRGIN FUEL OIL AND ELECTRICITY SOLD TO A QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER OR PROCESSOR AS DEFINED IN A.R.S. SECTION 41-1514.02 AND DIRECTLY USED OR CONSUMED IN THE GENERATION OR PROVISION OF ON-SITE POWER OR ENERGY SOLELY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING, PRODUCING OR PROCESSING OR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL APPLY FOR TWENTY (20), FULL CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEARS FROM THE DATE THE FIRST PAPER MANUFACTURING MACHINE IS PLACED IN SERVICE. IN THE CASE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER OR PROCESSOR WHO DOES NOT MANUFACTURE PAPER, THE TIME PERIOD SHALL BEGIN WITH THE DATE THE FIRST MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT IS PLACED IN SERVICE.
- (RR) MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND OTHER TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY USED DIRECTLY AND PREDOMINANTLY TO CONSTRUCT A QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING, PRODUCING OR PROCESSING FACILITY AS DESCRIBED IN A.R.S. SECTION 41-1514.02. THIS SUBSECTION APPLIES FOR TEN (10), FULL CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEARS AFTER THE START OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION.

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**(SS) (RESERVED)**

**Section XVI. Model City Tax Code Regulation 2-3-120.1 is repealed, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**~~Reg. 2-3-120.1. (Reserved)~~**

**Section XVII. Model City Tax Code Regulation 2-3-270.1 is amended as follows, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**Reg. 2-3-270.1. Proprietary activities of municipalities are not considered activities of a governmental entity.**

The following activities, when performed by a municipality, are considered to be activities of a person engaged in business for the purposes of this Chapter, and not excludable by reason of Section 2-3-270:

- (a) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of real property to other than another department or agency of the municipality.
- (b) producing, providing, or furnishing electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to consumers or ratepayers.
- (c) sale of tangible personal property to the public, when similar tangible personal property is available for sale by other persons, as, for example, at police or surplus auctions.
- (d) ~~(Reserved)~~ PROVIDING WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES TO CONSUMERS OR RATEPAYERS BY MEANS OF SEWER LINES OR SIMILAR PIPELINES.

**Section XVIII. Model City Tax Code Regulation 2-3-460.1 is amended as follows, with an effective date of July 1, 2013.**

**Reg. 2-3-460.1. Distinction between retail sales and certain other transfers of tangible personal property.**

- (a) Charges for transfer of tangible personal property included in the gross income of the business activity of persons engaged in the following business activities shall be deemed only as gross income from such business activity and not sales at retail taxed by Section 2-3-460:

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- (1) tangible personal property incorporated into real property as part of reconstruction or construction contracting, per Sections 2-3-415 through 2-3-418.
  - (2) (Reserved)
  - (3) job printing, per Section 2-3-425.
  - (4) mining, timbering, and other extraction, per Section 2-3-430.
  - (5) publication of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, per Section 2-3-435.
  - (6) rental, leasing, and licensing of real or tangible personal property, per Sections 2-3-445 or 2-3-450.
  - (7) restaurants and bars, per Section 2-3-455.
  - (8) FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, PER SECTION 2-3-462.
  - ~~(8)~~(9) telecommunications services, per Section 2-3-470.
  - (10) utility services, per Section 2-3-480.
  - (11) WASTEWATER REMOVAL SERVICES, PER SECTION 2-3-485.
- (b) Distinction between construction contracting, retail, and certain direct customer service activities.
- (1) When an item is attached or installed on real property, it is a construction contracting activity and any subsequent repair, removal, or replacement of that item is construction contracting.
  - (2) Items attached or installed on tangible personal property are retail sales.
  - (3) Transactions where no tangible personal property is attached or installed are considered direct customer service activities (for example: carpet cleaning, lawn mowing, and landscape maintenance).
  - (4) Demolition, earth moving, and wrecking activities are considered construction contracting.
- (c) The sale of sand, rock, and gravel extracted from the ground shall be deemed a sale of tangible personal property and not mining or metallurgical activity.
- (d) Sale of consumable goods incorporated into or applied to real property is considered a retail sale and not construction contracting. Examples of consumable goods are lubricants, faucet washers, and air conditioning coolant, but not paint.
- (e) Installation or removal of tangible personal property which has independent functional utility is considered a retail activity.
- (1) "Tangible personal property which has independent functional utility" must be able to substantially perform its function(s) without attachment to real property. "Attachment to real property" must include more than connection to water, power, gas, communication, or other service.
  - (2) Examples of tangible personal property which has independent functional utility include artwork, furnishings, "plug-in" kitchen equipment, or similar items installed by bolts or similar fastenings.

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- (3) Examples of tangible personal property which does not have independent functional utility include wall-to-wall carpeting, flooring, wallpaper, kitchen cabinets, or "built-in" dishwashers or ranges.
- (4) The installation of window coverings (drapes, mini-blinds, etc.) is always a retail activity.

**RESOLUTION 21-02**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK, NAVAJO COUNTY, ARIZONA, REGARDING AN IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN NAVAJO COUNTY AND THE CITY OF HOLBROOK CONCERNING ONE ARIZONA OPIOID SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**WHEREAS**, the Attorney General of Arizona and the fifteen Arizona County Attorneys have executed the One Arizona Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (the “MOU”); and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Holbrook, wishes to maximize the recovery of funds under the MOU to Navajo County; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Holbrook, because of its size and the limited nature of its governmental services, does not have the resources to meet the requirements of the One Arizona Opioid Settlement; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Holbrook and Navajo County are authorized and empowered to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) pursuant to A.R.S. §11-952.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF CITY OF HOLBROOK, ARIZONA:**

**Section 1:** The Implementation Agreement, attached as Exhibit “A”, is approved.

**Section 2:** The One Arizona Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding, attached as Exhibit “B”, is approved.

**Section 2:** The Mayor is authorized to execute this Resolution, Implementation Agreement, and One Arizona Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding.

**Section 3:** The City Manager is authorized to take all necessary action to carry out the terms of the resolution.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOLBROOK, ARIZONA**, this 14<sup>th</sup> day of January 2021.

**APPROVED/EXECUTED:**

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Merrill Young, Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bradley A. Burns, City Attorney

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa Hunt, Deputy City Clerk



**IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN NAVAJO COUNTY AND CITY OF HOLBROOK CONCERNING  
ONE ARIZONA OPIOID SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

***WHEREAS:***

The Attorney General of Arizona and the fifteen Arizona County Attorneys have executed the One Arizona Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (the “MOU”), a copy of which is attached and incorporated by this reference; and

The MOU establishes a mechanism for channeling funds received from a Settlement<sup>1</sup> among the State, the Participating Counties, and the Participating Cities and Towns of Arizona; and

The MOU provides that Participating Counties and their constituent Participating Cities and Towns may distribute the funds allocated to the Region amongst themselves in any manner they choose; and

That if the Participating Counties and their constituent Participating Cities and Towns cannot reach such an agreement, Exhibit C to the MOU sets out a default allocation that will apply; and

The MOU also provides that any Participating Local Government which does receive funds pursuant to the MOU must use those funds only for certain Approved Purposes and maintain certain records and documents concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

Navajo County accepts these requirements of the MOU concerning its use of opioid funds received pursuant to the MOU for Approved Purposes and the keeping of records and documents as specified in the MOU; and

The City of Holbrook, because of its size and the limited nature of its governmental services, does not have the resources to meet the requirements of the MOU; and

The City of Holbrook nevertheless wishes to maximize the recovery of funds under the MOU to Navajo County and to Arizona in order to benefit the region; and

Navajo County and the City of Holbrook are authorized to enter into this agreement pursuant to A.R.S. § 11-952.

***NOW THEREFORE:***

Navajo County and the City of Holbrook agree, as Participating Local Governments, to implement the MOU pursuant to its provisions as follows:

1. All funds that otherwise would have been received by the City of Holbrook under the default allocation set out in Exhibit C to the MOU are hereby allocated instead to Navajo County.
2. Navajo County will be responsible for using those funds only for Approved Purposes and for maintaining the appropriate records and documents as required by the MOU.

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms used in this Implementation Agreement have the meanings ascribed to them in the MOU.

ACCEPTED by City of Holbrook and executed on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

ACCEPTED by Navajo County and executed on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

**NAVAJO COUNTY:**

**CITY OF HOLBROOK:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jason Whiting, Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Merrill Young, Mayor

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brad Carlyon, County Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bradley A. Burns, City Attorney

**ATTEST:**

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Melissa W. Buckley, Clerk of the Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa Hunt, Deputy City Clerk

## **ONE ARIZONA OPIOID SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

### **General Principles**

- The people of the State of Arizona and Arizona communities have been harmed by the opioid epidemic, which was caused by entities within the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain.
- The State of Arizona, *ex rel.* Mark Brnovich, Attorney General (the “State”), and certain Participating Local Governments are separately engaged in litigation seeking to hold the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants accountable for the damage they caused.
- The State and the Participating Local Governments share a common desire to abate and alleviate the impacts of the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants’ misconduct throughout the State of Arizona.
- The State and the Participating Local Governments enter into this One Arizona Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) to jointly approach Settlement negotiations with the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants.
- This MOU has been drafted collaboratively to maintain the Parties’ existing or potential legal claims (to the extent legally cognizable) while allowing the Parties to cooperate in exploring all possible means of resolution.
- Nothing in this MOU binds the Parties to a specific outcome. Any resolution under this MOU will require a subsequent acceptance by the State and the Participating Local Governments of a final opioid Settlement plan.
- Nothing in this MOU should alter or change the right of the State or any Participating Local Government to pursue its own claim. The intent of this MOU is to join the Parties to seek a Settlement or Settlements with one or more Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants.

### **A. Definitions**

As used in this MOU:

1. “Approved Purpose(s)” shall mean those uses identified in the agreed Opioid Abatement Strategies attached as Exhibit A.
2. “Litigation” means existing or potential legal claims against Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants seeking to hold them accountable for the damage caused by their misfeasance, nonfeasance, and malfeasance relating to the unlawful manufacture, marketing, promotion, distribution, or dispensing of prescription opioids.

3. "Opioid Funds" shall mean monetary amounts obtained through a Settlement as defined in this MOU.
4. "Participating Local Government(s)" shall mean all counties, cities, and towns within the geographic boundaries of the State that have chosen to sign on to this MOU. The Participating Local Governments may be referred to separately in this MOU as "Participating Counties" and "Participating Cities and Towns" (or "Participating Cities or Towns," as appropriate).
5. "Parties" shall mean the State and the Participating Local Governments.
6. "Pharmaceutical Supply Chain" shall mean the process and channels through which licit opioids are manufactured, marketed, promoted, distributed, or dispensed.
7. "Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant" shall mean any entity that engages in or has engaged in the manufacture, marketing, promotion, distribution, or dispensing of licit opioids.
8. "Settlement" shall mean the negotiated resolution of legal or equitable claims against a Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant when that resolution has been jointly entered into by the State and the Participating Local Governments.
9. "Trustee" shall mean an independent trustee who shall be responsible for the ministerial task of releasing the Opioid Funds that are in trust as authorized herein and accounting for all payments into or out of the trust.

#### **B. Intrastate Regions**

1. The State of Arizona will be divided into regions, each of which will be referred to as a "Region" and will consist of: (1) a single Participating County and all of its Participating Cities and Towns; or (2) all of the Participating Cities and Towns within a non-Participating County. If there is only one Participating City or Town within a non-Participating County, that single Participating City or Town will still constitute a Region. Two or more Regions may at their discretion form a group ("Multicounty Region"). Regions that do not choose to form a Multicounty Region will be their own Region. Participating Cities and Towns within a non-Participating County may not form a Region with Participating Cities and Towns in another county.
2. The LG Share funds described in Section C(1) will be distributed to each Region according to the percentages set forth in Exhibit B. The Regional allocation model uses three equally weighted factors: (1) the amount of opioids shipped to the Region; (2) the number of opioid deaths that occurred in that Region; and (3) the number of people who suffer opioid use disorder in that Region. In the event any county does not participate in this MOU, that county's percentage share shall be reallocated proportionally amongst the Participating Counties by applying this same methodology to only the Participating Counties.
3. In single-county Regions, that county's health department will serve as the lead agency responsible for distributing the LG Share funds. That health department, acting as the

lead agency, shall consult with the cities and towns in the county regarding distribution of the LG Share funds.

4. For each Multicounty Region, an advisory council shall be formed from the Participating Local Governments in the Multicounty Region to distribute the collective LG Share funds. Each advisory council shall include at least three Participating Local Government representatives, not all of whom may reside in the same county. Each advisory council shall consult with the Participating Local Governments in the Multicounty Region regarding distribution of the collective LG Share funds.
5. For each Region consisting of the Participating Cities and Towns within a non-Participating County, an advisory council shall be formed from the Participating Cities and Towns in the Region to distribute the LG Share funds. Each advisory council shall include at least three representatives from the Participating Cities and Towns in the Region, or a representative from each Participating City and Town if the Region consists of fewer than three Participating Cities and Towns. In no event may more than one individual represent the same city or town. To the extent any Participating Cities or Towns in the Region are not represented on the advisory council, the advisory council shall consult with the non-represented Participating Cities and Towns regarding distribution of the collective LG Share funds.

### **C. Allocation of Settlement Proceeds**

1. All Opioid Funds shall be divided with 44% to the State (“State Share”) and 56% to the Participating Local Governments (“LG Share”).<sup>1</sup>
2. All Opioid Funds, regardless of allocation, shall be utilized in a manner consistent with the Approved Purposes definition, as ultimately memorialized in a Settlement that becomes an order of the court. Compliance with this requirement shall be verified through reporting, as set out in Section F.
3. The LG Share will be distributed to each Region as set forth in Section B(2). Participating Counties and their constituent Participating Cities and Towns may distribute the funds allocated to the Region amongst themselves in any manner they choose. If the county and its cities and towns cannot agree on how to allocate the funds, Exhibit C reflects a default allocation that will apply. The default allocation formula uses historical federal data showing how the specific county and the cities and towns within it have made opioids-related expenditures in the past. If the county or any cities or towns within a Region do not sign on to this MOU and subsequent Settlement, and if the Participating Local Governments in the Region cannot agree on how to allocate the funds amongst themselves, they shall reallocate the funds proportionally amongst themselves by applying this same methodology to only the Participating Local Governments in the Region.

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<sup>1</sup> This MOU assumes that any opioid settlement for Native American Tribes and Third-Party Payors, including municipal insurance pools, will be dealt with separately.

4. If the LG Share for a given Participating Local Government is less than \$500, then that amount will instead be distributed to the county in which the Participating Local Government is located to allow practical application of the abatement remedy. If the county did not sign on to the Settlement as defined herein, the funds will be reallocated to the State Share.
5. The State Share shall be paid by check or wire transfer directly to the State through the Trustee, who shall hold the funds in trust in a Qualified Settlement Fund (QSF) for the benefit of the State to be promptly distributed as set forth in C(1) herein. The LG Share shall be paid by check or wire transfer directly to the Participating Local Governments through the Trustee, who shall hold the funds in trust in a QSF for the benefit of the Participating Local Governments to be promptly distributed as set forth in B(2), C(1), C(3), and C(4) herein.
6. The State Share shall be used only for (1) Approved Purposes within the State or (2) grants to organizations for Approved Purposes within the State.
7. The LG Share shall be used only for (1) Approved Purposes by Participating Local Governments within a Region or Multicounty Region or (2) grants to organizations for Approved Purposes within a Region or Multicounty Region.
8. The State will endeavor to prioritize up to 30% of the State Share for: opioid education and advertising related to awareness, addiction, or treatment; Department of Corrections and related prison and jail opioid uses, and opioid interdiction and abatement on Arizona's southern border, including grants to assist with the building, remodeling and/or operation of centers for treatment, drug testing, medication-assisted treatment services, probation, job training, and/or counseling services, among other programs.

#### **D. Participation of Cities and Towns**

1. By virtue of signing on to the MOU and Settlement, each Participating County will receive 60% of its available LG Share. The Participating County will receive up to an additional 40% of its available LG Share by securing the participation of its constituent cities and towns as signatories to this MOU and the Settlement. The sliding scale attached as Exhibit D will determine the share of funds available to the Participating County.
2. If a Participating County does not achieve 100% participation of its cities and towns within the period of time required in a Settlement document for subdivision participation, the remaining portions of the LG Share that were otherwise available to the Participating County will be reallocated to (i) the State Share and (ii) the LG Share for the Participating Counties which have achieved 100% participation of their cities and towns in accordance with the percentages described in Sections B(2), C(1), and C(3), and set forth in Exhibits B and C.

#### **E. Payment of Counsel and Litigation Expenses**

1. The Parties anticipate that any national Settlement will provide for the payment of all or a portion of the fees and litigation expenses of certain state and local governments.

2. If the court in *In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio) or if a national Settlement establishes a common benefit fund or similar device to compensate attorneys for services rendered and expenses incurred that have benefited plaintiffs generally in the litigation (the “Common Benefit Fund”), and requires certain governmental plaintiffs to pay a share of their recoveries from defendants into the Common Benefit Fund as a “tax,” then the Participating Local Governments shall first seek to have the settling defendants pay the “tax.” If the settling defendants do not agree to pay the “tax,” then the “tax” shall be paid from the LG Share prior to allocation and distribution of funds to the Participating Local Governments.<sup>2</sup>
3. Any governmental entity that seeks attorneys’ fees and expenses from the Litigation shall seek those fees and expenses first from the national Settlement. In addition, the Parties agree that the Participating Local Governments will create a supplemental attorney’s fees and costs fund (the “Backstop Fund”).
4. The Backstop Fund is to be used to compensate counsel for Participating Local Governments that filed opioid lawsuits by September 1, 2020 (“Litigating Participating Local Governments”). Payments out of the Backstop Fund shall be determined by a committee consisting of one representative from each of the Litigating Participating Local Governments (the “Opioid Fee and Expense Committee”).
5. The Backstop Fund shall be funded as follows: From any national Settlement, the funds to be deposited in the Backstop Fund shall be 14.25% of the LG Share of each payment (annual or otherwise) to the State of Arizona for that Settlement. No portion of the State Share shall be used for the Backstop Fund or in any other way to fund any Participating Local Government’s attorney’s fees and costs.
6. The maximum percentage of any contingency fee agreement permitted for compensation shall be 25% of the portion of the LG Share attributable to the Litigating Participating Local Government that is a party to the contingency fee agreement, plus expenses attributable to that Litigating Participating Local Government. Under no circumstances may counsel collect more for its work on behalf of a Litigating Participating Local Government than it would under its contingency agreement with that Litigating Participating Local Government.
7. Any funds remaining in the Backstop Fund in excess of the amounts needed to cover private counsels’ representation agreements shall revert to the Participating Local Governments according to the percentages set forth in Exhibits B and C, to be used for Approved Purposes as set forth herein and in Exhibit A.

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<sup>2</sup> This paragraph shall not apply to any Settlement with distributors McKesson, Amerisource Bergen, and Cardinal Health or manufacturer Johnson & Johnson.

## **F. Compliance Reporting and Accountability**

1. The Trustee shall provide an up-to-date accounting of payments into or out of the trust and/or its subaccounts upon written request of the State or a Participating Local Government.
2. The State, Regions, and Participating Local Governments may object to an allocation or expenditure of Opioid Funds solely on the basis that the allocation or expenditure at issue (1) is inconsistent with provision C(1) hereof with respect to the amount of the State Share or LG Share; (2) is inconsistent with an agreed-upon allocation, or the default allocations in Exhibits B and C, as contemplated by Section C(3); or (3) violates the limitations set forth in F(3) with respect to compensation of the Trustee. The objector shall have the right to bring that objection within two years of the date of its discovery to a superior court in Maricopa County, Arizona.
3. Out of the Opioid Funds, reasonable expenses up to 0.005% shall be paid to the Trustee.
4. The Parties shall maintain, for a period of at least five years, records of abatement expenditures and documents underlying those expenditures, so that it can be verified that funds are being or have been utilized in a manner consistent with the Approved Purposes definition.
5. At least annually, each Region or Multicounty Region shall provide to the State a report detailing for the preceding time period (1) the amount of the LG Share received by each Participating Local Government within the Region or Multicounty Region, (2) the allocation of any awards approved (listing the recipient, the amount awarded, the program to be funded, and disbursement terms), and (3) the amounts disbursed on approved allocations. In order to facilitate this reporting, each Participating Local Government within a Region or Multicounty Region shall provide information necessary to meet these reporting obligations to a delegate(s) selected by the Region or Multicounty Region to provide its annual report to the State.
6. At least annually, the State shall publish on its website a report detailing for the preceding time period (1) the amount of the State Share received, (2) the allocation of any awards approved (listing the recipient, the amount awarded, the program to be funded, and disbursement terms), and (3) the amounts disbursed on approved allocations. In addition, the State shall publish on its website the reports described in F(5) above.
7. If it appears to the State, a Region, or a Multicounty Region that the State or another Region or Multicounty Region is using or has used Settlement funds for non-Approved Purposes, the State, Region, or Multicounty Region may on written request seek and obtain the documentation underlying the report(s) described in F(5) or F(6), as applicable, including documentation described in F(4). The State, Region, or Multicounty Region receiving such request shall have 14 days to provide the requested information. The requesting party and the State, Region, or Multicounty Region receiving such request may extend the time period for compliance with the request only upon mutual agreement.



8. Following a request made pursuant to F(7) and when it appears that LG Share funds are being or have been spent on non-Approved Purposes, the State may seek and obtain in an action in a court of competent jurisdiction in Maricopa County, Arizona an injunction prohibiting the Region or Multicounty Region from spending LG Share funds on non-Approved Purposes and requiring the Region or Multicounty Region to return the monies that it spent on non-Approved Purposes after notice as is required by the rules of civil procedure. So long as the action is pending, distribution of LG Share funds to the Region or Multicounty Region temporarily will be suspended. Once the action is resolved, the suspended payments will resume, less any amounts that were ordered returned but have not been returned by the time the action is resolved.
9. Following a request made pursuant to F(7) and when it appears to at least eight Participating Counties that have signed on to this MOU and a subsequent Settlement that the State Share funds are being or have been spent on non-Approved Purposes, the Participating Counties may seek and obtain in an action in a superior court of Maricopa County, Arizona an injunction prohibiting the State from spending State Share funds on non-Approved Purposes and requiring the State to return the monies it spent on non-Approved Purposes after notice as is required by the rules of civil procedure. So long as the action is pending, distribution of State Share funds to the State temporarily will be suspended. Once the action is resolved, the suspended payments will resume, less any monies that were ordered returned but have not been returned by the time the action is resolved.
10. In an action brought pursuant to F(8) or F(9), attorney's fees and costs shall not be recoverable.

#### **F. Settlement Negotiations**

1. The State and the Participating Local Governments agree to inform each other in advance of any negotiations relating to an Arizona-only settlement with a Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant that includes both the State and the Participating Local Governments and shall provide each other the opportunity to participate in all such negotiations.
2. The State and the Participating Local Governments further agree to keep each other reasonably informed of all other global settlement negotiations with Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants. Neither this provision, nor any other, shall be construed to state or imply that either the State or the Participating Local Governments (collectively, the "Arizona Parties") are unauthorized to engage in settlement negotiations with Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants without prior consent or contemporaneous participation of the other, or that either party is entitled to participate as an active or direct participant in settlement negotiations with the other. Rather, while the State's and the Participating Local Government's efforts to achieve worthwhile settlements are to be collaborative, incremental stages need not be so.
3. The State or any Participating Local Government may withdraw from coordinated Settlement discussions detailed in this Section upon 10 business days' written notice to the other Arizona Parties and counsel for any affected Pharmaceutical Supply Chain

Participant. The withdrawal of any Arizona Party releases the remaining Arizona Parties from the restrictions and obligations in this Section.

4. The obligations in this Section shall not affect any Party's right to proceed with trial or, within 30 days of the date upon which a trial involving that Party's claims against a specific Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant is scheduled to begin, reach a case-specific resolution with that particular Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant.

**G. Amendments**

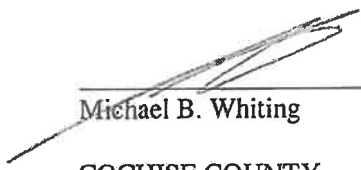
1. The Parties agree to make such amendments as necessary to implement the intent of this agreement.

ACCEPTED by the undersigned and executed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020.

ARIZONA ATTORNEY GENERAL

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Brnovich

APACHE COUNTY

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael B. Whiting

COCHISE COUNTY

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian McIntyre

COCONINO COUNTY

\_\_\_\_\_  
William P. Ring

GILA COUNTY

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Bradley B. Beauchamp

GRAHAM COUNTY



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Kenny Angle

GREENLEE COUNTY

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Jeremy Ford

LA PAZ COUNTY

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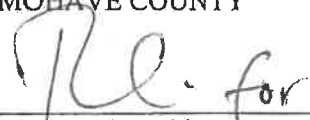
Tony Rogers

MARICOPA COUNTY

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Allister Adel

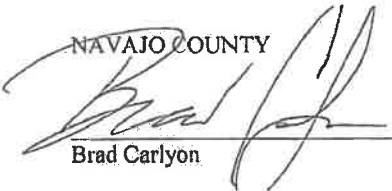
MOHAVE COUNTY



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Matthew J. Smith

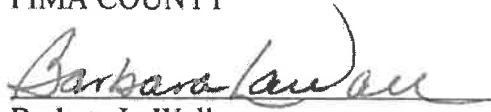
NAVAJO COUNTY



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Brad Carlyon

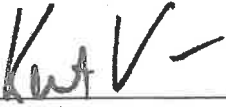
PIMA COUNTY



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Barbara LaWall

PINAL COUNTY



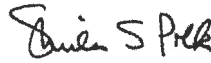
Kent Volkmer

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



George Silva

YAVAPAI COUNTY



Sheila Polk

YUMA COUNTY



Jeff R. Smith

**APACHE COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

EAGER TOWN

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its: \_\_\_\_\_

SPRINGERVILLE TOWN

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its: \_\_\_\_\_

ST JOHNS CITY

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its: \_\_\_\_\_

**COCHISE COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

**BENSON CITY**

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**BISBEE CITY**

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**DOUGLAS CITY**

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**HUACHUCA CITY TOWN**

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**SIERRA VISTA CITY**

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**TOMBSTONE CITY**

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**WILLCOX CITY**

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**COCONINO COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

FLAGSTAFF CITY

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FREDONIA TOWN

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PAGE CITY

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SEDONA CITY

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TUSAYAN TOWN

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WILLIAMS CITY

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**GILA COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

GLOBE CITY

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HAYDEN TOWN

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PAYSON TOWN

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STAR VALLEY TOWN

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WINKELMAN TOWN

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**GRAHAM COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

PIMA TOWN

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SAFFORD CITY

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THATCHER TOWN

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**GREENLEE COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

CLIFTON TOWN

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DUNCAN TOWN

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**LA PAZ COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

PARKER TOWN

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QUARTZITE TOWN

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MARICOPA COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS

APACHE JUNCTION CITY

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FOUNTAIN HILLS TOWN

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AVONDALE CITY

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CAREFREE TOWN

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GLENDALE CITY

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CAVE CREEK TOWN

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MARICOPA COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS

MESA CITY

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SURPRISE CITY

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PARADISE VALLEY TOWN

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TEMPE CITY

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TOLLESON CITY

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PHOENIX CITY

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WICKENBURG TOWN

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QUEEN CREEK TOWN

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YOUNGTOWN TOWN

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SCOTTSDALE CITY

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**MOHAVE COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

**BULLHEAD CITY**

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**COLORADO CITY TOWN**

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**KINGMAN CITY**

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**LAKE HAVASU CITY**

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NAVAJO COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS

HOLBROOK CITY

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SNOWFLAKE TOWN

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PINETOP-LAKESIDE TOWN

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TAYLOR TOWN

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SHOW LOW CITY

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WINSLOW CITY

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**PIMA COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

MARANA TOWN

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SOUTH TUCSON CITY

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ORO VALLEY TOWN

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TUCSON CITY

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SAHUARITA TOWN

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**PINAL COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

CASA GRANDE CITY

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KEARNY TOWN

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COOLIDGE CITY

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MAMMOTH TOWN

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ELOY CITY

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MARICOPA CITY

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FLORENCE TOWN

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SUPERIOR TOWN

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**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

NOGALES CITY

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PATAGONIA TOWN

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**YAVAPAI COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

CAMP VERDE TOWN

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DEWEY-HUMBOLDT TOWN

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CHINO VALLEY TOWN

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JEROME TOWN

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CLARKDALE TOWN

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PRESCOTT CITY

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COTTONWOOD CITY

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PRESCOTT VALLEY TOWN

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**YUMA COUNTY CITIES & TOWNS**

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**SOMERTON CITY**

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**WELLTON TOWN**

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**YUMA CITY**

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Its: \_\_\_\_\_

# **EXHIBIT A**

# OPIOID ABATEMENT STRATEGIES

## PART ONE: TREATMENT

### A. TREAT OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD)

Support treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and any co-occurring Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health (SUD/MH) conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Expand availability of treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including all forms of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
2. Support and reimburse services that include the full American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) continuum of care for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including but not limited to:
  - a. Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT);
  - b. Abstinence-based treatment;
  - c. Treatment, recovery, or other services provided by states, subdivisions, community health centers; non-for-profit providers; or for-profit providers;
  - d. Treatment by providers that focus on OUD treatment as well as treatment by providers that offer OUD treatment along with treatment for other SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction; or
  - e. Evidence-informed residential services programs, as noted below.
3. Expand telehealth to increase access to treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including MAT, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services.
4. Improve oversight of Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) to assure evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising practices such as adequate methadone dosing.
5. Support mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services, offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches, for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction and for persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
6. Support treatment of mental health trauma resulting from the traumatic experiences of the opioid user (e.g., violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or adverse childhood experiences) and family members (e.g., surviving family members after an overdose).

or overdose fatality), and training of health care personnel to identify and address such trauma.

7. Support detoxification (detox) and withdrawal management services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including medical detox, referral to treatment, or connections to other services or supports.
8. Support training on MAT for health care providers, students, or other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches or recovery outreach specialists, including telementoring to assist community-based providers in rural or underserved areas.
9. Support workforce development for addiction professionals who work with persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
10. Provide fellowships for addiction medicine specialists for direct patient care, instructors, and clinical research for treatments.
11. Provide funding and training for clinicians to obtain a waiver under the federal Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (DATA 2000) to prescribe MAT for OUD, and provide technical assistance and professional support to clinicians who have obtained a DATA 2000 waiver.
12. Support the dissemination of web-based training curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry's Provider Clinical Support Service-Opioids web-based training curriculum and motivational interviewing.
13. Support the development and dissemination of new curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry's Provider Clinical Support Service for Medication-Assisted Treatment.

**B. SUPPORT PEOPLE IN TREATMENT AND RECOVERY**

Support people in treatment for and recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Provide the full continuum of care of recovery services for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including supportive housing, residential treatment, medical detox services, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services.
2. Provide counseling, peer-support, recovery case management and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.

3. Provide access to housing for people with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including supportive housing, recovery housing, housing assistance programs, or training for housing providers.
4. Provide community support services, including social and legal services, to assist in deinstitutionalizing persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
5. Support or expand peer-recovery centers, which may include support groups, social events, computer access, or other services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
6. Provide employment training or educational services for persons in treatment for or recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
7. Identify successful recovery programs such as physician, pilot, and college recovery programs, and provide support and technical assistance to increase the number and capacity of high-quality programs to help those in recovery.
8. Engage non-profits, faith-based communities, and community coalitions to support people in treatment and recovery and to support family members in their efforts to manage the opioid user in the family.
9. Provide training and development of procedures for government staff to appropriately interact and provide social and other services to current and recovering opioid users, including reducing stigma.
10. Support stigma reduction efforts regarding treatment and support for persons with OUD, including reducing the stigma on effective treatment.

**C. CONNECT PEOPLE WHO NEED HELP TO THE HELP THEY NEED  
(CONNECTIONS TO CARE)**

Provide connections to care for people who have – or are at risk of developing – OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensure that health care providers are screening for OUD and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat (or refer if necessary) a patient for OUD treatment.
2. Support Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders.
3. Provide training and long-term implementation of SBIRT in key systems (health, schools, colleges, criminal justice, and probation), with a focus on youth and young adults when transition from misuse to opioid disorder is common.



4. Purchase automated versions of SBIRT and support ongoing costs of the technology.
5. Support training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including community referrals for MAT, recovery case management or support services.
6. Support hospital programs that transition persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, or persons who have experienced an opioid overdose, into community treatment or recovery services through a bridge clinic or similar approach.
7. Support crisis stabilization centers that serve as an alternative to hospital emergency departments for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction or persons that have experienced an opioid overdose.
8. Support the work of Emergency Medical Systems, including peer support specialists, to connect individuals to treatment or other appropriate services following an opioid overdose or other opioid-related adverse event.
9. Provide funding for peer support specialists or recovery coaches in emergency departments, detox facilities, recovery centers, recovery housing, or similar settings; offer services, supports, or connections to care to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction or to persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
10. Provide funding for peer navigators, recovery coaches, care coordinators, or care managers that offer assistance to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction or to persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
11. Create or support school-based contacts that parents can engage with to seek immediate treatment services for their child; and support prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery programs focused on young people.
12. Develop and support best practices on addressing OUD in the workplace.
13. Support assistance programs for health care providers with OUD.
14. Engage non-profits and the faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment.
15. Support centralized call centers that provide information and connections to appropriate services and supports for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
16. Create or support intake and call centers to facilitate education and access to treatment, prevention, and recovery services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.

17. Develop or support a National Treatment Availability Clearinghouse – a multistate/nationally accessible database whereby health care providers can list locations for currently available in-patient and out-patient OUD treatment services that are accessible on a real-time basis by persons who seek treatment.

**D. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL-JUSTICE-INVOLVED PERSONS**

Address the needs of persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction who are involved – or are at risk of becoming involved – in the criminal justice system through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Support pre-arrest or post-arrest diversion and deflection strategies for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including established strategies such as:
  - a. Self-referral strategies such as the Angel Programs or the Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative (PAARI);
  - b. Active outreach strategies such as the Drug Abuse Response Team (DART) model;
  - c. “Naloxone Plus” strategies, which work to ensure that individuals who have received naloxone to reverse the effects of an overdose are then linked to treatment programs or other appropriate services;
  - d. Officer prevention strategies, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model;
  - e. Officer intervention strategies such as the Leon County, Florida Adult Civil Citation Network or the Chicago Westside Narcotics Diversion to Treatment Initiative;
  - f. Co-responder and/or alternative responder models to address OUD-related 911 calls with greater SUD expertise and to reduce perceived barriers associated with law enforcement 911 responses; or
  - g. County prosecution diversion programs, including diversion officer salary, only for counties with a population of 50,000 or less. Any diversion services in matters involving opioids must include drug testing, monitoring, or treatment.
2. Support pre-trial services that connect individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, and related services.
3. Support treatment and recovery courts for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, but only if these courts provide referrals to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT.

4. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction who are incarcerated in jail or prison.
5. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction who are leaving jail or prison have recently left jail or prison, are on probation or parole, are under community corrections supervision, or are in re-entry programs or facilities.
6. Support critical time interventions (CTI), particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis OUD/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings.
7. Provide training on best practices for addressing the needs of criminal-justice-involved persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction to law enforcement, correctional, or judicial personnel or to providers of treatment, recovery, case management, or other services offered in connection with any of the strategies described in this section.

**E. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF PREGNANT OR PARENTING WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES, INCLUDING BABIES WITH NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME**

Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome, through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Support evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising treatment, including MAT, recovery services and supports, and prevention services for pregnant women – or women who could become pregnant – who have OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, and other measures to educate and provide support to families affected by Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.
2. Provide training for obstetricians or other healthcare personnel that work with pregnant women and their families regarding treatment of OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
3. Provide training to health care providers who work with pregnant or parenting women on best practices for compliance with federal requirements that children born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome get referred to appropriate services and receive a plan of safe care.
4. Provide enhanced support for children and family members suffering trauma as a result of addiction in the family; and offer trauma-informed behavioral health treatment for adverse childhood events.

5. Offer enhanced family supports and home-based wrap-around services to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including but not limited to parent skills training.
6. Support for Children's Services – Fund additional positions and services, including supportive housing and other residential services, relating to children being removed from the home and/or placed in foster care due to custodial opioid use.

PART TWO: PREVENTION
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**F. PREVENT OVER-PRESCRIBING AND ENSURE APPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING OF OPIOIDS**

Support efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Training for health care providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids.
2. Academic counter-detailing to educate prescribers on appropriate opioid prescribing.
3. Continuing Medical Education (CME) on appropriate prescribing of opioids.
4. Support for non-opioid pain treatment alternatives, including training providers to offer or refer to multi-modal, evidence-informed treatment of pain.
5. Support enhancements or improvements to Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs), including but not limited to improvements that:
  - a. Increase the number of prescribers using PDMPs;
  - b. Improve point-of-care decision-making by increasing the quantity, quality, or format of data available to prescribers using PDMPs or by improving the interface that prescribers use to access PDMP data, or both; or
  - c. Enable states to use PDMP data in support of surveillance or intervention strategies, including MAT referrals and follow-up for individuals identified within PDMP data as likely to experience OUD.
6. Development and implementation of a national PDMP – Fund development of a multistate/national PDMP that permits information sharing while providing appropriate safeguards on sharing of private health information, including but not limited to:
  - a. Integration of PDMP data with electronic health records, overdose episodes, and decision support tools for health care providers relating to OUD.

- b. Ensuring PDMPs incorporate available overdose/naloxone deployment data, including the United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Medical Technician overdose database.
7. Increase electronic prescribing to prevent diversion or forgery.
8. Educate Dispensers on appropriate opioid dispensing.

**G. PREVENT MISUSE OF OPIOIDS**

Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Corrective advertising or affirmative public education campaigns based on evidence.
2. Public education relating to drug disposal.
3. Drug take-back disposal or destruction programs.
4. Fund community anti-drug coalitions that engage in drug prevention efforts.
5. Support community coalitions in implementing evidence-informed prevention, such as reduced social access and physical access, stigma reduction – including staffing, educational campaigns, support for people in treatment or recovery, or training of coalitions in evidence-informed implementation, including the Strategic Prevention Framework developed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
6. Engage non-profits and faith-based communities as systems to support prevention.
7. Support evidence-informed school and community education programs and campaigns for students, families, school employees, school athletic programs, parent-teacher and student associations, and others.
8. School-based or youth-focused programs or strategies that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse and seem likely to be effective in preventing the uptake and use of opioids.
9. Support community-based education or intervention services for families, youth, and adolescents at risk for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
10. Support evidence-informed programs or curricula to address mental health needs of young people who may be at risk of misusing opioids or other drugs, including emotional modulation and resilience skills.
11. Support greater access to mental health services and supports for young people, including services and supports provided by school nurses or other school staff, to

address mental health needs in young people that (when not properly addressed) increase the risk of opioid or other drug misuse.

#### **H. PREVENT OVERDOSE DEATHS AND OTHER HARMS**

Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Increase availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, opioid users, families and friends of opioid users, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, drug offenders upon release from jail/prison, or other members of the general public.
2. Provision by public health entities of free naloxone to anyone in the community, including but not limited to provision of intra-nasal naloxone in settings where other options are not available or allowed.
3. Training and education regarding naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, patients taking opioids, families, schools, and other members of the general public.
4. Enable school nurses and other school staff to respond to opioid overdoses, and provide them with naloxone, training, and support.
5. Expand, improve, or develop data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals.
6. Public education relating to emergency responses to overdoses.
7. Public education relating to immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
8. Educate first responders regarding the existence and operation of immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
9. Expand access to testing and treatment for infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C resulting from intravenous opioid use.
10. Support mobile units that offer or provide referrals to treatment, recovery supports, health care, or other appropriate services to persons that use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
11. Provide training in treatment and recovery strategies to health care providers, students, peer recovery coaches, recovery outreach specialists, or other professionals that provide care to persons who use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
12. Support screening for fentanyl in routine clinical toxicology testing.

## PART THREE: OTHER STRATEGIES

### **I. FIRST RESPONDERS**

In addition to items C8, D1 through D7, H1, H3, and H8, support the following:

1. Current and future law enforcement expenditures relating to the opioid epidemic.
2. Educate law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs.

### **J. LEADERSHIP, PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

Support efforts to provide leadership, planning, and coordination to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Community regional planning to identify goals for reducing harms related to the opioid epidemic, to identify areas and populations with the greatest needs for treatment intervention services, or to support other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
2. A government dashboard to track key opioid-related indicators and supports as identified through collaborative community processes.
3. Invest in infrastructure or staffing at government or not-for-profit agencies to support collaborative, cross-system coordination with the purpose of preventing overprescribing, opioid misuse, or opioid overdoses, treating those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, supporting them in treatment or recovery, connecting them to care, or implementing other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
4. Provide resources to staff government oversight and management of opioid abatement programs.

### **K. TRAINING**

In addition to the training referred to in various items above, support training to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Provide funding for staff training or networking programs and services to improve the capability of government, community, and not-for-profit entities to abate the opioid crisis.
2. Invest in infrastructure and staffing for collaborative cross-system coordination to prevent opioid misuse, prevent overdoses, and treat those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, or implement other

strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list (e.g., health care, primary care, pharmacies, PDMPs, etc.).

**L. RESEARCH**

Support opioid abatement research that may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Monitoring, surveillance, and evaluation of programs and strategies described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
2. Research non-opioid treatment of chronic pain.
3. Research on improved service delivery for modalities such as SBIRT that demonstrate promising but mixed results in populations vulnerable to opioid use disorders.
4. Research on innovative supply-side enforcement efforts such as improved detection of mail-based delivery of synthetic opioids.
5. Expanded research on swift/certain/fair models to reduce and deter opioid misuse within criminal justice populations that build upon promising approaches used to address other substances (e.g. Hawaii HOPE and Dakota 24/7).
6. Research on expanded modalities such as prescription methadone that can expand access to MAT.



**Exhibit B****Allocation to Arizona Counties/Regions**

County/Region	Percentage of LG Share
APACHE	0.690%
COCHISE	1.855%
COCONINO	1.688%
GILA	1.142%
GRAHAM	0.719%
GREENLEE	0.090%
LA PAZ	0.301%
MARICOPA	57.930%
MOHAVE	4.898%
NAVAJO	1.535%
PIMA	18.647%
PINAL	3.836%
SANTA CRUZ	0.370%
YAVAPAI	4.291%
YUMA	2.008%

**Exhibit C**

Government Name	County Name	State Name	Government Type	Census ID	Intra-county Allocation (%) Based on Past Spending
<b>APACHE COUNTY</b>					
APACHE COUNTY	Apache County	ARIZONA	County	3100100100000	56.63%
EAGAR TOWN	Apache County	ARIZONA	City	3200100100000	20.66%
SPRINGERVILLE TOWN	Apache County	ARIZONA	City	3200100300000	10.73%
ST JOHNS CITY	Apache County	ARIZONA	City	3200100200000	11.98%
<b>COCHISE COUNTY</b>					
COCHISE COUNTY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	County	3100200200000	63.47%
BENSON CITY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200200100000	3.52%
BISBEE CITY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200200200000	3.47%
DOUGLAS CITY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200200300000	8.44%
HUACHUCA CITY TOWN	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200250100000	0.91%
SIERRA VISTA CITY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200200400000	16.63%
TOMBSTONE CITY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200200500000	1.16%
WILLCOX CITY	Cochise County	ARIZONA	City	3200200600000	2.39%
<b>COCONINO COUNTY</b>					
COCONINO COUNTY	Coconino County	ARIZONA	County	3100300300000	71.16%
FLAGSTAFF CITY	Coconino County	ARIZONA	City	3200300100000	18.45%
FREDONIA TOWN	Coconino County	ARIZONA	City	3200300300000	0.31%
PAGE CITY	Coconino County	ARIZONA	City	3200390100000	3.41%
SEDONA CITY	Coconino County	ARIZONA	City	3201340200000	4.09%
TUSAYAN TOWN	Coconino County	ARIZONA	City	3200310100000	0.67%
WILLIAMS CITY	Coconino County	ARIZONA	City	3200300200000	1.92%
<b>GILA COUNTY</b>					
GILA COUNTY	Gila County	ARIZONA	County	3100400400000	68.13%
GLOBE CITY	Gila County	ARIZONA	City	3200400100000	10.23%
HAYDEN TOWN	Gila County	ARIZONA	City	3200450100000	2.31%
MIAMI TOWN	Gila County	ARIZONA	City	3200400200000	2.71%
PAYSON TOWN	Gila County	ARIZONA	City	3200490100000	16.17%
STAR VALLEY TOWN	Gila County	ARIZONA	City	3200410100000	0.35%
WINKELMAN TOWN	Gila County	ARIZONA	City	3200400300000	0.10%
<b>GRAHAM COUNTY</b>					
GRAHAM COUNTY	Graham County	ARIZONA	County	3100500500000	62.26%
PIMA TOWN	Graham County	ARIZONA	City	3200500100000	2.22%

SAFFORD CITY	Graham County	ARIZONA	City	3200500200000	26.83%
THATCHER TOWN	Graham County	ARIZONA	City	3200500300000	8.68%
<b>GREENLEE COUNTY</b>					
GREENLEE COUNTY	Greenlee County	ARIZONA	County	3100600600000	88.29%
CLIFTON TOWN	Greenlee County	ARIZONA	City	3200600100000	11.43%
DUNCAN TOWN	Greenlee County	ARIZONA	City	3200600200000	0.28%
<b>LA PAZ COUNTY</b>					
LA PAZ COUNTY	La Paz County	ARIZONA	County	3101501500000	88.71%
PARKER TOWN	La Paz County	ARIZONA	City	3201560100000	5.19%
QUARTZSITE TOWN	La Paz County	ARIZONA	City	3201540100000	6.11%
<b>MARICOPA COUNTY</b>					
MARICOPA COUNTY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	County	3100700700000	51.53%
APACHE JUNCTION CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3201160100000	0.38%
AVONDALE CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700100000	0.98%
BUCKEYE TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700200000	0.46%
CAREFREE TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200740100000	0.04%
CAVE CREEK TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200740200000	0.06%
CHANDLER CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700300000	2.86%
EL MIRAGE CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700400000	0.39%
FOUNTAIN HILLS TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200740400000	0.17%
GILA BEND TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200770100000	0.03%
GILBERT TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700500000	1.71%
GLENDALE CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700600000	2.63%
GOODYEAR CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700700000	0.76%
GUADALUPE TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200790100000	0.00%
LITCHFIELD PARK CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200740300000	0.04%
MESA CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700800000	6.06%
PARADISE VALLEY TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200750100000	0.34%
PEORIA CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200700900000	1.51%
PHOENIX CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200701000000	21.28%
QUEEN CREEK TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200740500000	0.11%
SCOTTSDALE CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200701100000	3.99%
SURPRISE CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200750200000	0.98%
TEMPE CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200701200000	3.27%
TOLLESON CITY	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200701300000	0.27%
WICKENBURG TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	3200701400000	0.10%

YOUNGTOWN TOWN	Maricopa County	ARIZONA	City	32007503000000	0.05%
<b>MOHAVE COUNTY</b>					
MOHAVE COUNTY	Mohave County	ARIZONA	County	31008008000000	62.51%
BULLHEAD CITY CITY	Mohave County	ARIZONA	City	32008401000000	13.10%
COLORADO CITY TOWN	Mohave County	ARIZONA	City	32008402000000	0.61%
KINGMAN CITY	Mohave County	ARIZONA	City	32008001000000	9.91%
LAKE HAVASU CITY CITY	Mohave County	ARIZONA	City	32008601000000	13.87%
<b>NAVAJO COUNTY</b>					
NAVAJO COUNTY	Navajo County	ARIZONA	County	31009009000000	70.29%
HOLBROOK CITY	Navajo County	ARIZONA	City	32009001000000	3.75%
PINETOP-LAKESIDE TOWN	Navajo County	ARIZONA	City	32009401000000	4.75%
SHOW LOW CITY	Navajo County	ARIZONA	City	32009002000000	9.39%
SNOWFLAKE TOWN	Navajo County	ARIZONA	City	32009003000000	2.94%
TAYLOR TOWN	Navajo County	ARIZONA	City	32009801000000	2.68%
WINSLOW CITY	Navajo County	ARIZONA	City	32009004000000	6.19%
<b>PIMA COUNTY</b>					
PIMA COUNTY	Pima County	ARIZONA	County	31010010000000	72.19%
MARANA TOWN	Pima County	ARIZONA	City	32010902000000	2.06%
ORO VALLEY TOWN	Pima County	ARIZONA	City	32010901000000	1.72%
SAHUARITA TOWN	Pima County	ARIZONA	City	32010201000000	0.81%
SOUTH TUCSON CITY	Pima County	ARIZONA	City	32010001000000	0.31%
TUCSON CITY	Pima County	ARIZONA	City	32010002000000	22.91%
<b>PINAL COUNTY</b>					
PINAL COUNTY	Pinal County	ARIZONA	County	31011011000000	53.01%
CASA GRANDE CITY	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011001000000	5.54%
COOLIDGE CITY	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011002000000	1.68%
ELOY CITY	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011003000000	34.98%
FLORENCE TOWN	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011004000000	1.19%
KEARNY TOWN	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011501000000	0.28%
MAMMOTH TOWN	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011502000000	0.16%
MARICOPA CITY	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011101000000	2.73%
SUPERIOR TOWN	Pinal County	ARIZONA	City	32011901000000	0.44%
<b>SANTA CRUZ COUNTY</b>					
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	Santa Cruz County	ARIZONA	County	31012012000000	76.78%
NOGALES CITY	Santa Cruz County	ARIZONA	City	32012001000000	22.55%
PATAGONIA TOWN	Santa Cruz County	ARIZONA	City	32012002000000	0.67%

**YAVAPAI COUNTY**

YAVAPAI COUNTY	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	County	3101301300000	69.31%
CAMP VERDE TOWN	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201340100000	0.97%
CHINO VALLEY TOWN	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201380100000	0.68%
CLARKDALE TOWN	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201350100000	0.72%
COTTONWOOD CITY	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201350200000	4.89%
DEWEY-HUMBOLDT TOWN	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201310100000	1.54%
JEROME TOWN	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201300100000	0.03%
PRESCOTT CITY	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201300200000	13.79%
PRESCOTT VALLEY TOWN	Yavapai County	ARIZONA	City	3201360100000	8.09%

**YUMA COUNTY**

YUMA COUNTY	Yuma County	ARIZONA	County	3101401400000	66.03%
SAN LUIS CITY	Yuma County	ARIZONA	City	3201460100000	4.80%
SOMERTON CITY	Yuma County	ARIZONA	City	3201400200000	2.24%
WELLTON TOWN	Yuma County	ARIZONA	City	3201480100000	0.61%
YUMA CITY	Yuma County	ARIZONA	City	3201400300000	26.32%

**Exhibit D**

Percent Participation of Cities	Award
0	0%
5	2%
10	4%
15	6%
20	8%
25	10%
30	12%
35	14%
40	16%
45	18%
50	20%
55	22%
60	24%
65	26%
70	28%
75	30%
80	32%
85	34%
90	36%
95	38%
100	40%